The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

German Pursuit of the Fugitive Army of the Loire.

The Way Impeded by Abandoned French Stores and Arms.

All the Troops in the South of France to Move Forward.

Another Assault by the Paris Garrison Repulsed.

Almost a Riot in Front of St. Peter's in Rome.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

The Battles on the Loire—German Victories Continue—The French Retiring Toward Bourges—German Pursuit Impeded by Stores and Arms Abandoned by the French.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG reports severe battles with the Army of the Loire at Beaugency, where the French were reinforced. Fifteen hundred prisoners and six guns were taken. The remainder of the French Army is on the road to Bourges, captured or beaten. Another account says, after the fight of the 7th the Bavarians threatened Beaugency and the forest of Marchenoir. The French were reinforced, but the Prussians took Bravanto, Beaumort, Messas and Beaugency. On the 9th, Bonvalet, Villercean and Bernay were captured.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Duke of MECKLENBURG telegraphs to his Duchess a devout announcement of the victory at Meung on the 9th. The *Journal du Havre* says the Army of the Loire has been reinforced to the extent of 40,000 men.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—Reports from the Second Army Corps, now in pursuit of the French, say that since the last fight the roads are obstructed by the large quantities of stores, guns, arms and clothing abandoned by the enemy in their retreat.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 11.—The French were repulsed last Friday in an attack on the Ninth Corps, at Montlivault, near Blois. The French were driven out of Chambord by the Hessians, who captured five guns. After the fight at Nevay, the fugitives were pursued beyond Briare.

Dispatch from the New Seat of the French Government—Vigorous Efforts to be Renewed—Movements of Gambetta—All the Troops in the South of France to be Moved Forward.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 11.—The Government has been installed here. Vigorous measures have been decided upon, and large reinforcements are going forward to the army from all parts of the South of France. The troops are perfectly armed and equipped. A large number of batteries are ready for service, as are also the men and horses for a large cavalry force. Several French victories are announced. M. THIERS is here. The postal and telegraph service are much interrupted. M. GAMBETTA is still with the army.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 11—Evening.—Minister GAMBETTA has gone to Bourges. He announces that Gen. CHAUZY is making a most determined defense. M. GAMBETTA is expected here soon to review the Garoes Mobile who are going to the front. General orders for an advance are to be issued to all the troops in the south of France, vast numbers being ready, armed and equipped.

Another Paris Sortie Repulsed—The Supplies—The Threatened Bombardment—Balloon News—Preparation for a Concerted Movement.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—The French, assuming the offensive before Paris in large force, were repulsed at nightfall, after a day's artillery fight. The Prussian loss was slight. A few French prisoners were taken.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 11.—Advices from Paris represent that the supply of food will last until February.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The bombardment of Paris is not dictated by any special influences, but will be put into effect for solely military reasons.

LILLE, Dec. 10.—Gen. DE HENECOURT, who has arrived here by balloon from Paris, says the battles on the 30th of November and 2d of December were victories for the French, and that the Prussians lost 15,000 prisoners and six guns. He states that Paris suffers no privations; that the agreement of the population is good, and that the object of his journey is to insure coincidence in the movements of all the French Armies.

Resignation of Garibaldi—The Cause Unfriendliness of the French.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 11.—GARIBALDI has resigned his command of the Army of the Vosges, and is about to return to Italy. This action is caused by the unfriendly spirit manifested by some of the French populations, who are not disposed to continue an obstinate defense.

Miscellaneous—German Camp Followers Despoiling the Inhabitants—The German Loan—Rumored Negotiations for an Armistice Unfounded—The Luxemburg Question—Manteuffel in Dieppe.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 11.—The *Moniteur* says Germans, who do not belong to the armies, follow in the rear for purposes of plunder. They seize grain, fruit, furniture, and what valuables they can lay hands on, and send their booty to Germany, leaving the inhabitants destitute and starving.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Of the loan authorized by the German Parliament, only £3,000,000 will be offered outside of Germany. The bonds are of the denominations of £100, £500 and £1,000, are dated Nov. 1, and their price is 95¼, plus interest accrued at the dates of the installments, which, including deposit, will be made, the first on Dec. 22, the second on Jan. 20, and the third on Feb. 28....The rumor of an armistice is utterly unfounded....The rumor that Prussia repudiates the Treaty of 1867, neutralizing the territory of Luxemburg, is to be accepted guardedly. It is regarded here as extremely improbable that Count VON BISMARCK would at this time thus defy Belgium and the Netherlands. Arms destined for France have been seized in Belgium.

BERLIN, Dec. 10.—The new levies of the Landwehr are destined for a reserve division, which will reinforce the army in the field.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 10.—Gen. MANTEUFFEL was in Dieppe on Friday. The French, at Ham, captured a detachment of Germans with artillery.

LILLE, Dec. 10.—Ham and St. Quenten have been occupied by the French.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Threatened Riot in Rome—A Serious Disturbance in Front of St. Peter's—The Marathon Massacre—Another Arrest Ordered—The Birmingham Explosion—Death of Mrs. Sidell.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—An affray occurred on Tuesday last, in front of St. Peter's at Rome. The disturbance, which at one time threatened to become a serious riot, was speedily quieted by the interference of the Italian authorities. A few persons were slightly injured. The mob used clubs and knives, but had no fire-arms....The arrest of NOEL, accused of participation in the Marathon murders, has been ordered....The total number of deaths resulting from the explosion at the Birmingham cartridge factory is twenty-nine. ....The wife of JOHN SLIDELL died recently at Brighton.

Address of the German Parliament to the King of Prussia—A Deputation to Proceed to Versailles—Spanish Finances—A Loan to Pay the Interest—Preparation to Receive the King Elect—Dutch Politics.

BERLIN, Dec. 10—Evening.—The King of Prussia is ready to receive the address of the Federal Parliament, and a deputation of members will set out immediately for the royal headquarters before Paris, to present it to His Majesty.

MADRID, Dec. 11.—The reported project for a suspension of the payment of the interest on the internal debt is authoritatively denied. Señor MORET is negotiating with the agent of a London and Paris capitalist for a loan. It is expected that the Cortes will have completed the necessary legislation prior to the arrival of the Duke of AOSTA, so that the dissolution may take place immediately.

THE HAGUE, Dec. 11.—Lieut.-Gen. VAN MULKEN, now Minister of War, replaces as Foreign Minister Dr. T. M. ROEST VAN LIMBURG, resigned.

The Eastern Difficulty—Hopes from the Austrian Reply—The Bank of Russia.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Count VON BEUST'S dispatch of the 8th to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is expected to lead to an understanding between England and Russia.

It is reported that MOHAMMED RESCHID PASHA will represent the Sublime Porte at the Congress on the Eastern question.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The Bank of Russia has advanced its rate of discount from eight to nine per cent.

A Brigantine Abandoned—Arrival of a Tea Ship—A German Steamer.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The brigantine *Bessie*, Capt. HODGE, which sailed from Baltimore Oct. 15, for Falmouth, was abandoned at sea on the 9th ult. Part of her crew were saved. The clipper-ship *Windhover*, with a cargo of tea, has arrived, ninety-eight days from Foo Chow. The German steamer *Berlin*, which sailed from Baltimore Nov. 24, arrived at Great Grimsby on Saturday, where she now lies, awaiting an opportunity to proceed to Bremen.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Batavia*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 3 and Queenstown on Dec. 5, reached this port last evening. The news thus at hand is fresher by two days than was that brought by the *City of Paris* on Sunday.

A Lyons prison, so far from quieting Mr. G. F. TRAIN, has made him bitterly sarcastic. He has addressed to the Republicans of Lyons a letter, concluding with the jeering words, "Vive la Republique Universelle! To arms! Forward! To Berlin!" He thanks the people of Lyons for their grand reception of him, and for their generous hospitality. "In the name of the people of America and Ireland, the sole friends of your young Republic, I thank you! * * * My thanks, dear friends, for having left me eight days without a towel, without a brush, without being able to change my shirt, and for having left me twenty-four hours entirely alone in a prison."

The London *Daily News'* correspondent with the Duke of MECKLENBURG'S army says: "There is a great deal of the brute in the common Bavarian soldiers. In every town that they enter they pillage, plunder and ruthlessly destroy. Their last act of this character was at Digny. So long as they know that there are Prussians to support them, they fight with brutal force; but where they are left to themselves they have not sufficient moral courage to carry them through, and to this fact is to be ascribed their defeat at Orleans."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the speech of Gen. BUTLER in Boston has created some sensation at the Austrian capital, and is supposed to indicate with sufficient clearness an understanding between Russia and America. The *Presse* remarks on the influence that a quarrel with the United States would have on Irish politics, and says what a sad thing it would be if Mr. GLADSTONE'S great work for the pacification of Ireland were to be shattered to pieces by some warlike move on the part of our friends across the Atlantic.

A correspondent of a London journal declares that the Royal Artillery from Woolwich, when out for a march on Nov. 29, halted on Chiselhurst Common, and were inspected by the Ex-Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial, being introduced to Sir DAVID WOOD, who was in command, by an officer with whom she was acquainted. Her Majesty looked in good health, and walked from battery to battery along the line of troops, carrying in her hand the walking-cane, without which she seldom goes abroad.

Dr. RUSSELL mentions that the personal relations of Mr. ODO RUSSELL with Count BISMARCK are of a very friendly character; no small matter with such a man as the great Chancellor, who has strong sympathies. The Foreign Office have in their representative another great advantage. Mr. ODO RUSSELL speaks the language in which Count BISMARCK thinks, and is master of its intricate and subtle expressiveness, so there is no harness to free conversation and play of argument and persuasion. When Mr. RUSSELL dined at the royal table at the Prefecture, it was remarked that the King was very gracious, and took occasion several times to enter into conversation with him.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes: "The Emperor ALEXANDER has received an autograph letter from the President of the United States, Gen. GRANT, in which the chief of the Washington Executive congratulates him warmly on his resolution to have done with the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, denounced by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, and proposes formally the support of the entire American fleet in case of conflict with England. The letter says (this is almost textual) that at the first word of Russia the whole of the navy of the United States will proceed to the Mediterranean and aid the Russian vessels in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. The existence of President GRANT'S letter has become known to the English Government. Since then the Cabinet of St. James begins to show itself more tractable on the substance of the question raised by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg."

Mr. J. A. FROUDE, Mr. JACOB BRIGHT and Mr. GEORGE DAWSON were among the speakers at a meeting held in Birmingham to protest against war with Russia. Mr. FROUDE contended (we quote from a short telegraphic report only) that Russia was right to wish to break away from a humiliating treaty, and said her conduct was considerably short of declaring war, which she might have done and yet not have offended against etiquette. As to the manner of the Russian demand, we could not look to half-barbarous nations to set an example of heroic civilization. If diplomacy could not arrange the question of form, British tax-payers ought no longer to be burdened with the cost of a useless institution.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES, M. P., addressing his constituents at Frome, referred to the capture in Canadian waters of a New-England fishing-boat by an English cruiser, than which, he said, nothing could be more unlucky. The fisheries question kept alive most bitter feelings—feelings which were natural enough, because England was insisting upon rights which her statesmen felt could not be supported. Since he had been to America he was more than ever persuaded that the people of the United States were England's true allies, and would reply cordially to any advances on the part of this country. He trusted that the present Government would forthwith take action and settle the *Alabama* claims and the fisheries question. Then England and America would be on terms of real friendship, and unitedly powerful enough to maintain the peace of the world.

The preparations in anticipation of the approaching marriage of her Royal Highness Princess LOUISE with the Marquis of LORNE have already been commenced at Windsor Castle. It is understood that the wedding ceremony is to take place in the Chapel Royal of St. George, Windsor Castle, where the nuptials of the Prince and Princess of WALES were celebrated. Yesterday the employes of the Board of Works were engaged in measuring the interior of the Chapel, in order to ascertain the number of guests which the sacred building will accommodate upon the day of the marriage. It is understood that a large and distinguished company will be gathered within the walls of the Chapel to witness the marriage ceremony.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at the Prussian head-quarters says: "I understand that it has been under discussion whether the King shall enter Paris when the capitulation takes place, and that it is all but decided that he is not to do so, but that Prussian royalty is to be represented by the Crown Prince. Unquestionably the King's entry into Paris would be attended with considerable personal risk. It is unfortunately, I fear, too true that in the present deteriorated tone of French feeling an assassin would be hailed as a hero, and regarded as a martyr. The type of maniac who cuts telegraph wires in ignorance, whether they are in use by the enemy or not, and who pots with an eighteenth century fusil through a café window the Uhlan who is the avant courier of an army (a little eccentricity which was displayed at Rheims), is not to be restrained from what his diseased imagination would consider a still nobler act by the sober counsels of Mayors trembling in the terror of burnings and requisitions, or the sterner argument of personal consequences. King WILLIAM is as brave as most men, that all must own who have seen the gallant old Monarch under fire, and were the risk but a personal one, I doubt not he would laugh at the men who counsel him not to enter Paris. But the question is so far removed from this category that I need not further allude to the subject."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WEST.

A Libel Suit Against the Chicago Times—Railroad Laborers' Strike at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 13.—ALBERT CROSBY, proprietor of Crosby's Opera-house, commenced an action in the United States Circuit Court, last evening, against the proprietors of the Chicago *Times*, for libel. The damages are laid at $50,000. Mr. CROSBY, in his complaint, alleges that he is a citizen of Massachusetts, hence the institution of the suit in the United States Court....The laborers on the Pacific Railroad bridges at Council Bluffs, numbering about 175 men, struck for higher wages yesterday. Their places will be filled by new men.

Earthquake in Illinois—Two Men Killed by the Caving in of a Well.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—There was a slight shock of earthquake at Marengo, Ill., and vicinity, this morning....On Friday last, at Clayton, Iowa, while MICHAEL BOUTE and FRED. GOODENDORF were engaged in deepening a well, it caved in upon them, and both were dead before they could be rescued.

Snow-Storm in Colorado—Suicide of a Prominent Citizen.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 13.—Six inches of snow fell on Sunday night. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning was twelve degrees below zero....The work on the Boulder Valley Railroad continues, and the road will be completed to coal mines before Jan. 1, when coal will be retailed in Denver at $5 per ton or less. S. A. BUELL, a citizen of Central City, committed suicide last night by shooting himself through the head. Telegraph communication to Santa Fé was interrupted by the storm, but the wires are now working well.

THE EAST.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Litigation—Probable Sale in Bankruptcy.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Judge SHEPLEY, of the United States District Court, today overruled the exception to the jurisdiction of the Court on the question of bankruptcy pending against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway. The Boston *Traveller* says; "The affairs of the corporation now, it is generally conceded, will be settled in bankruptcy." The stock sold at the Second Board this afternoon at $2 per share, seller sixty days. Bonds declined to 20½, seller ten days. The market closed heavy and unsettled.

Arrest of Prize-Fighters at Hartford—Evidence of a Heavy "Mill."

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 13.—PATSY SHEPHERD, JAMES GALLAGHER and CHAS. E. GIBBS, pugilists, were arrested this evening on the arrival of the train from Providence, on suspicion of having been engaged in a prize fight at Greenwich, R. I., this morning. GALLAGHER'S face shows the effects of a severe pounding. The three pugilists took the train at Cranston, on board of which was Capt. MOTT, of the Police force of this City, and he telegraphed to have a sufficient number of policemen at the depot on the arrival of the train to secure their arrest.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Horse Thieves Shot and Captured—Trial of Pacific Railway Robbers—Travel Over the Sierras—No Obstruction from Snow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—On Saturday citizens of Santa Barbara County surrounded a notorious band of horse thieves in a house at Sespe, and demanded their surrender. JIM BROPHY, one of the band, in attempting to escape, was shot dead. The others of the band were captured and taken to San Buenaventura for trial. The robbers of the Central Pacific Railway train at Verdi, in November last, named A. J. Davis, E. B. Parsons, J. C. Roberts, James Gilchrist, T. Cockrell, R. A. Jones, J. H. Chapman and John Squires, are now on trial at Washoe. JONES and DAVIS have pleaded guilty, and will be used to give "State's evidence." The trains, both ways, over the Pacific Railroad, are running on time. The through trip is made with more comfort now than during the dusty season. The snow on the Sierra Nevada or Rocky Mountains is no obstacle.

Tucson, Arizona, dates to Dec. 5, say that McCORMACK'S majority for Congress was 970.... The Apaches are threatening the settlements along the Sonora line, and without further protection many places must be abandoned....There are reports of rich gold quartz discoveries near Los Angeles.

An Express Train Runs Through an Open Switch—Several Persons Injured.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 13.—A railroad accident occurred at Magee's Switch, near Watkins, on the Northern Central Railroad, about 7 o'clock this evening, by which the express train going south was thrown from the track, and the engine thrown over on its side. The conductor, Mr. WHITE, was badly cut about the head, and the engineer, Mr. VANOVER, was slightly injured. The firemen escaped unharmed. None of the passengers were injured. The accident was occasioned by a misplaced switch.

Change of Gauge of the Great Western Railroad in Canada.

TORONTO, Canada, Dec. 13.—The traffic on the Great Western Railroad, between Toronto and Hamilton, will be closed on Saturday next, to change the track to a four feet eight and a half inch gauge, thus bringing it into uniformity with the United States roads. One day is to be sufficient to effect the change.

A Correction—The National Board of Trade and the Pacific Railways.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The National Board of Trade referred the subject of the Pacific Railroad to the Executive Council for their consideration, and to report. No other action was taken, and no subsidies were asked.

AMERICA AND NEUTRALITY.

The Growth of a Great Principle in this Country.

Address of Hon. Charles Francis Adams Before the New-York Historical Society.

The Academy of Music seldom presented a more brilliant appearance than it did last evening. A vast assemblage of the wealth, beauty and refinement of the City met within its walls to celebrate the sixty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the New-York Historical Society. Every seat in the hall was occupied, and the platform was graced by the presence of many of the brightest lights of the pulpit, bar and other learned professions, among whom were the following: Bishop Potter, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Gens. Irwin McDowell and Sandford, Profs. Hitchcock, S. B. Morse, Wetmore and Dwight, Edwards, Pierpont, Wm. Cullen Byrant, Judges Woodruff and Daly, S. B. Chittenden, Chancellor Crosby, A. A. Low, Mr. Gerard, E. W. Stoughton, Cyrus Field, Peter Cooper, Revs. Dr. Bellows, Vinton, Thompson, Potter and Osgood. DODWORTH'S fine band was in attendance, and discoursed some pleasing airs.

Rev. Dr. DE WITT occupied the chiar, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, he introduced Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, and referred in very graceful terms to the great public services which the distinguished family of the lecturer had conferred on the country.

MR. ADAMS' ADDRESS.

Mr. ADAMS, on coming forward, was received with loud applause, and proceeded to read from manuscript his address on "The Struggle for Neutrality in America," of which the following is an outline:

THE PRINCIPLE OF NEUTRALITY.

The world, I affirm, owes the practical adoption of the great general principle of international law, that a nation has a right to be neutral in times of war, if it so pleases, to the long and painful struggles of the Government of the United States. The rule of law drawn by Mr. HENRY WHEATON, that "The right of every independent State to remain at peace while other States are engaged in war, is an incontestible attribute of sovereignty," was not true prior to the struggle which we as a nation went through to sustain it. It is conceded that in ancient times, what is signified by the term neutrality, did not exist, for there is no word known in any ancient language to express it. The object, then, that I aim at is to show that for the first time in history the Government of the United States, at an early period of its existence, laid down this principle, defined by Mr. WHEATON, for a cardinal maxim of its policy. Weak as it was at first on the ocean, and protected on land only by its partial insulation, it deliberately advanced the doctrine that neutrality in all wars was its right not less than its duty. But Mr. WHEATON calls this right "incontestable." To which I can only reply that for a period of twenty years—quite a fifth of a century in our history—it was not only contestable, but contested; and toward the end established only at the cost of war itself.

The speaker then pointed out the position of the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the breaking out of the revolution in France.

FOREIGN AMERICAN ENTANGLEMENTS.

He continued. It soon became obvious from the complications fast multiplying with the nations bordering on France, that some policy was to be matured by the executive head, in order to provide for contingencies that might involve America at any moment. The people were all alive, awaiting with breathless interest the development of what they fondly hoped would prove a new era of liberty. Their gratitude for the aid so decisively rendered in their own struggle combined with their pride in the success of their own experiment to inspire a zeal not merely of sympathy but for co-operation. A great many similar events have since happened, both in the same and in other countries, which have been viewed with comparative indifference. Even though the uprising was attended with extraordinary violence, and blood was shed like water, while the mild and innocent monarch was made to atone by his head for the sins of three generations before him, these incidents though shocking to many, did not seem materially to damp the ardor of the general enthusiasm. Civic feasts were the order of the day. Oxen were roasted in the streets, flags of the two nations entwined together every where, were the symbols of what was to be a more perfect union, and from all quarters the acclamations of thousands rose to the skies in admiration of the event which was about to restore paradise on earth. In the midst of all this formidable demonstration the question was pressing upon the attention of WASHINGTON how this sudden phenomenon was likely to bear upon the new machinery he had been selected to put in motion. Upon the Executive particularly devolved the establishment of relations with nations abroad. What was he to do in the complications which were already making their appearance all over Europe? The case was a difficult one. He had thus far been called to do little in that way beyond organizing a formal diplomatic service abroad, the questions soon coming up in the shape of envoys sent directly here. For such applications he must be at once prepared. And here let me for a moment stop the thread of my subject to make one observation upon the peculiar responsibility which rests upon the head of a nation in its relations with external powers. It is of a nature which can never be shared by the people at large. Collectively, people feel more than they reason, and they are never in a condition to act at once. They are, moreover, particularly prone to be swept by sudden passion toward war; especially if instigated by the cunning devices of plausible leaders. It is comparatively as easy, therefore, for a demagogue to stimulate them to a fatal course, as it is difficult for a statesmen, in times of excitement, to preserve a power of restraint which will secure a happy result. Hence, it follows that, according to the course of a public man, placed in a position of the highest responsibility, is he to be held worthy of honor, if he controls the tendencies which may be fatal to their welfare, or be condemned if he weakly or wickedly lets them go on to their destruction.

TRIBUTE TO HON. W. H. SEWARD.

You have still living within the borders of your noble State one citizen, to whom I trust I may venture in passing to allude, as illustrating the point I desire to make. When in the fearful struggle from which we have happily emerged, a gallant naval officer, zealous to distinguish his loyalty, ventured upon the bold step of seizing a vessel belonging to a proud nation then in a state of peace with all the world, and taking from her by force two men justly odious to our people by their share in the rank treason which conspired to overthrow our Government; and when the authorities of that nation, appealing for the first time to the very doctrines of neutral rights, which it had ever before been our duty to maintain against her when she was a belligerent, formally demanded of us reparation for the insult, and the restoration of those odious men, from one end of the country to the other, the loyal and the patriotic, oblivious of the honorable record of the past, and mindful only of the opportunity for present vengeance, flew to the precedents which belligerent law could furnish to defend the act, called with one voice for the highest honors to the brave officer who did the deed, and insisted above all upon the retention of the traitors at any hazard. Such was the passion of the hour that it invaded even the most elevated station, and prompted hasty approbation from the head of the Department himself. It seemed as if there was no chance left of escaping a collision in which the united voice of all civilized nations would have justly pronounced us in the wrong. It was precisely in that critical moment that the statesman to whom I allude, calm in council, sagacious in action, and fearless of censure when an emergency was to be met, was called upon to prepare the response in behalf of the Government. He deliberately assumed the responsibility of adhering to the precedents so honorably established in earlier times, and of recommending a retraction of the error, and a surrender of the men; and his decision was finally adopted by the President. I do not feel that I am exaggerating when I claim for this courageous resistance to the infatuation of the hour that it not only was correct in principle, but also that it served the nation. The two men were surrendered. They forthwith fell into obscurity, and are now buried in oblivion. Where are they now? Who knows, and, I will add, who cares? Yet it was for the possession of two such men unjustly taken that we encountered the most perilous hazard of the war. If the illustrious statesman who saved us from that folly had never done another service to his country in his life, for that alone he earned, though I know not whether he will receive, the undying gratitude of his country.

NAPOLEON DENOUNCED.

So much for one kind of responsibility. Shall I reverse the picture and point out another? Yes! Look at France, bleeding and desperate, enduring the last agony of national mortification. Who is it that has done this deed and suddenly plunged her from the height of prosperity so low into this abyss? Behold the man aiming at absolute power by perjury and fraud, yet fully condoned by the general suffrage of a too facile people, instead of fulfilling the main duty of his trust, the preservation of peace to a happy land, plunging headlong into conflict with a neighboring Power upon a doubtful issue in the sovereignty of a country over which he held no sway. The pretense for this hazardous step was that the popular feeling in France was too strong to be resisted. Had that unhappy chief only possessed the courage to seize the single moment of concession which might have saved the national honor, too rashly compromised, and preserved the peace for his people, they might indeed in their anger have pulled him down from his high estate. But in such a fall, attended by the preservation of his country, he could have earned a praise much higher than ever attended his days of power. Instead of which he now stands before our gaze as deserting his post on the first great disaster in the field, and flying for safety to lay his head in the lap of the enemy he had provoked, and from his princely prison he has the leisure to comprehend how chance and fate rule exclusively over the distracted counsels of the people he has betrayed, and to observe how the wheels of the conqueror are steadily rolling over the necks of the innocent community he has ruined. Verily, verily, pusillanimity like this shall find its condemnation in the most humiliating page of the record of the nation.

FOREIGN POLICY OF WASHINGTON.

With this illustration of the portentous nature of the responsibility inseparably attached to the executive agency of a State in its foreign relations, I now return to the consideration of the position of WASHINGTON when he was summoned by the great uprising in France to decide for the infant Government what position to take in the complications visibly to ensue. He had already taken care to call to his council two of the ablest and best qualified statesmen that the great struggle for liberty had produced, the only drawback to which was the misfortune that they scarcely ever could agree. The one, abounding in capacity, leaned to speculation and theory, to which he sought to accommodate facts; the other, equally gifted, preferred to view the facts first, and to them accommodate his theories afterward. The first had a synthetic, the other an analytic mind. The former would have been best fitted to preside over a society of distinguished philosophers, the latter's province would have been to marshal armed squadrons on the battle-field. Yet between these two discordant elements, it was the peculiar faculty of WASHINGTON to be able to educe from each most valuable contributions to the resolution of his decisions. They never served him better than in the present emergency. His first step was to embody his objects of inquiry in the form of sixteen questions, and to submit them to the consideration of his counselors. This was on the 18th of April, 1793. On the next day all four of the Cabinet had got so far as to unite in an answer to the first, which was an essential one. It ran in the following words: Shall a proclamation issued for the purpose of preventing interferences of the citizens of the United States in the war between France and Great Britain? The next question—whether the Minister known to be on his way out as a representative from the new republic should be received, was also unanimously agreed to. And here the President was fain to stop, for the opposing forces, JEFFERSON and HAMILTON, fell into such differences upon the remaining questions that it was weeks before they got through their expositions. This was of no consequence, as from the one answer he at once laid the great foundation of his policy. A proclamation was immediately drawn up and issued on the 22d of April, 1793, announcing the doctrine of neutrality.

MR. GENET'S VISIONS IN AMERICA.

In the relations between nations it is not quite enough for a government to devise forms of policy, and direct negotiations. However excellent they may be in the abstract, and however likely to insure a favorable result, if the organ of communication be not also well adapted to promote the object, the issue will surely disappoint expectations. This remark true in a degree even now, was very much more so in former days, when the telegraph was not at hand to vary instructions, remove sudden obstacles, and rectify casual errors. A signal example of its truth is given in the conduct of Mr. GENET, the new French Minister. He was quite a young man—not more than twenty-seven; had been well trained by his father in the Foreign Office, under the monarchy; and had entered the diplomatic service at St. Petersburg, through the influence of his sister, who was in the household of Queen MARIE ANTOINETTE. He was received at Charleston with all the attention which could have been paid to the greatest benefactor of his race, or military hero, and his progress through the country to Philadelphia was one month's continued ovation. People of all conditions, and officers of State crowded to cheer him on his way. No similar spectacle has ever been seen in any country before or since. And at last, when he reached his destination, a large part of the population of Philadelphia rushed out to meet him at Gray's Ferry, and from thence to escort him in triumph to the city. Mr. GENET was neither crafty, cool, nor insincere. This incense did for him what it has done for many a better man before or since. It completely turned his head. He thought he had nothing left to do but to dictate what he desired and everybody would obey. He began at once to deal out commissions, to fit out privateers, and enlist officers and men to the right and left; to organize Jacobin Clubs, and in every other respect to conduct himself in just the same way that he might have done at Paris. President WASHINGTON received him with all proper courtesy, and his Secretary of State for a moment seems to have cherished visions of international amity; but they were both rudely wakened from their repose by the complaints of the British Minister, Mr. HAMMOND, remonstrating against the capture of British vessels as ships fitted out from our ports under the authority of this new envoy. It was plain that the proclamation of neutrality had been trampled in the dust by him, and that his insolent assumption of authority was fast implicating the country in a conflict with Great Britain. The conclusion of it all was the utter failure of the whole project of France, the material diminution of the popular sympathy with that republic, the recall of Mr. GENET in disgrace at the request of the President, and the confirmation of the policy of neutrality which this assault had been intended to overthrow. Yet in candor it must be admitted that this result was quite as much due to the bewildered brain of Mr. GENET as to the combined sagacity of the three able statesmen who then guided the American policy.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INDIFFERENCE.

But if this first great danger, springing from the infectious warmth of French solicitation, had been evaded, another immediately followed from the icy coldness of Great Britain, not less alarming. So far from seeking a more intimate alliance, her Government had, ever since the Treaty of Independence, a period of full ten years, assumed an attitude of supercilious indifference quite as provoking as any active form of hostility. For a long while she had not thought it worth her while even to send a formal representative, and after he came, his chief business seemed to be confined to the duty of inditing very long dispatches complaining always, and proposing nothing. Mr. JEFFERSON, on his side, returned the fire of dispatches quite as ponderous and more convincing, the end of which was no progress to settlement, and bad feeling growing every day. The truth really was that both parties were almost equally to blame for failing in their engagements under the treaty, but it was clear that if one did not show a disposition to begin to act, the other would excuse itself. The speaker then detailed the diplomatic controversies in reference to neutrality down to the period of Mr. JAY'S mission to England, by whom a treaty was soon made, and the policy of neutrality was once more saved.

Mr. ADAMS then referred to the entangled position of foreign affairs, and the many unsuccessful efforts to conciliate France, and establish satisfactory international rules, which he traced to the period when a commission was sent to Paris.

AMERICAN NEUTRALITY AGAIN ENUNCIATED.

Chief-Justice ELLSWORTH, WILLIAM RICHARDSON DAVIE and WILLIAM VANS MURRAY were at once appointed to repair to Paris, and this time the gates were left wide open to receive them. Not a word of offense about the British treaty. Not a whisper about money. Not a single long dispatch, terminating in no measure. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had become the First Consul of the Republic, and the supple Minister understood that conciliation was the policy. The consequence was a treaty, and the American right to be neutral in the wars of Europe was for the third time rescued in a moment of its greatest danger. And this treaty is not only memorable on this account, but for another reasen. It retrieved the great error which had been committed by us all the way back in the first treaty of alliance, negotiated before we could be called independent.

CLAIMS ON FOREIGN POWERS.

If there be at this time any unsettled claims on foreign Governments for depredations on private property at sea, of a similar nature, which, under the instigation of political ambition, may be made the pretext of a war costing a thousand fold their amount to the country, I take the liberty of respectfully pointing out to the proprietors the dangerous nature of such a course. Let them beware of a peace negotiated on the basis of a cession of territory North or South, at their expense. The principle laid down by WASHINGTON had now been saved three times, and it might have reasonably been hoped that afterward the country would be permitted to adhere to it free from further molestation. So far was this from the actual truth, that a new struggle was then impending, which for a time sunk it completely out of sight. The speaker then detailed the circumstances which led to the war with Great Britain. The war came. It was deliberately declared by us, and I have never been able to doubt its necessity as a means of bringing Great Britain to reason. An experience of two years, with no decided issue on either side, was found sufficient to effect that object. An offer of friendly mediation made by Russia, cleared the way for a direct communication, the issue of which was the assembly of Commissioners to treat at Ghent in the Spring of 1814. Three persons appeared on the part of Great Britain and five on that of the United States. The former were Lord GAMBIER, Mr. GOULBORN and Mr. ADDAMS. The latter were Messrs. GALLATIN, ADAMS, BAYARD, CLAY and RUSSELL. Of the doings of this body I must dispense with such a narrative as I should like to give.

NEUTRALITY TRIUMPHS.

After eulogizing the distinguished services of Mr. GALLATIN, Mr. ADAMS concluded as follows: On the 24th of December, 1814, the treaty of peace with Great Britain was made, which has secured the pacific relations of the two countries in a period now extending beyond half a century. Of the character of that treaty there were opposite opinions held at the time, though the event was hailed with universal joy. It was objected to it that in terms it settled none of the great questions of neutral rights, for the defense of which the war had been declared, and left matters much in the condition in which they were before. Literally speaking, the remark may be true, and yet in point of fact it is the very opposite of truth. Great Britain, in terms, yielded nothing of the pretensions she had advanced before the war. It is not her habit, nor the habit of any great nation, to humiliate itself unnecessarily. On the other hand, from the date of that treaty down to this moment not a question has been raised, not a complaint made of the repetition of any such scenes on the ocean as were happening every day before. The barbarous practice of impressment has been voluntarily abandoned. The claim of a right to the services of a subject in despite of naturalization elsewhere has never since been advanced, and has very lately been explicitly surrendered; and from being a fierce enemy to the maintenance of neutral rights, Great Britain has gradually been becoming our aptest scholar. Indeed, she has outrun her preceptor. For in 1856 she gave in her adhesion to the Treaty of Paris, which abandoned the piratical practice of privateering, and recognized the principle she had so long contested, of free ships, free goods. Nay, even more than that. In the late unhappy conflict between ourselves, it happened to be my particular duty to make many complaints of her alleged violations of neutrality, the favorite mode of replying to which was by appeals to our own construction of neutral doctrines. This being so, I think it may justly be claimed that the treaty of Ghent was our greatest triumph, inasmuch as from that date has commenced the change of policy, which has at last placed the most ruthless belligerent known to the world in the ranks of those who recognize the principle upon which WASHINGTON started, and which Mr. WHEATON has put into language which I now ask leave to repeat:

"The right of every independent State to remain at peace while other States are engaged in war, is an incontestible attribute of sovereignty."

Happy day of a treaty which witnessed the establishment of so grave a revolution. Worthy, indeed, of being signed on the eve of that blessed morn, the anniversary of the delaration from on high of a mission of peace and good-will to all mankind.

THE VICTORY.

The great victory, then, is won; and for the future no question will ever be raised of the right of the United States to remain at peace, no matter what parties may choose the fearful work of mutual destruction. May I not venture to use the words of an old poet:

"And now Time's whiter series is begun,
Which in soft centuries shall smoothly run:
Those clouds that overcast your morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky.
Our nation with united interest blest,
Not now content to poise, shall sway the rest."

Yes, it shall "sway the rest, but only by presenting an example of adhering in the day of his great power to the same pure and honorable policy which it practiced and defended when relatively weak. Yes, and still more, by developing the system which has been inaugurated as far as it may be carried to secure peace to non-combatants everywhere. The Convention of Paris in 1856 made great steps toward it, but it wanted one which Mr. MARCY went too far in making a condition to our signing that instrument. Thus our national testimony has failed to be recorded upon a paper so honorable to the progress of the present age. The time had not arrived for that more magnificent advance in the career of humanity; but brilliant will be the fame of the statesman who may have it to declare that through his agency so great a step shall have been taken. Nay, and still beyond that. His province it may be to make yet other moral conquests; to disclaim the right of neutrals to supply instruments of war to either belligerent; to expand the privileges of the sea so that no piratical cruiser shall be permitted to stroll over the ocean in search of plunder from the unarmed and defenseless on the plea that he is a privateer. And even beyond that again, that no innocent, unarmed private voyager of any country found on any ocean of the globe, shall take harm to himself or his property, merely from the fact that he belongs to a belligerent nation. These be thy victories, O peace! before which the roar of the booming cannon, the yell of savage combat, the execrations of the dying, the groans of the wounded, and the shriek of the widow and the orphan, all melting into harmony, into blessings, shall be made to ascend in sweet inc

mortality rates have increased within the past two weeks, and I perceive a new enemy turning weapons of death upon this poor people. The little huckster carts which go about the streets carry a rank poison to sell for public food, and people will buy, and will eat, despite the warnings of the doctors. Each man thinks, as I did, that his eyes cannot be deceived in the freshness of the lettuce or chiccory he buys, but I am told that there are men who make a regular business of freshening withered vegetables, just as there are men who counterfeit new potatoes early in the season. Yet the reader will cry that no counterfeit vegetable could impose upon him; but one can never be quite sure, and a bit of experience like mine destroys an amazing amount of self-confidence. I can scarcely repress a shudder now as I see these venders selling their vegetables to the poor women who hang about their carts with wistful eyes, calculating the sous while admiring the freshness of the vegetables, and going away at last with the poison. They tell you that these vegetables have been gathered in the environs of the city, and while this may be, they fail to tell the time. A large quantity of fresh vegetables has been collected from time to time, but only with extreme danger and the loss of many lives. Yesterday the Prussians made a veritable massacre of the men and women at work in the fields. When a party of men, women and children were gathering cabbages, the Prussians fired upon them, killing two men and wounding two women and two little girls. It was horrible. It does seem as if soldiers should be above that kind of murder, especially when a single blank cartridge would have sent the whole party flying in terror. This is the third time that these massacres of women and children have occurred, and the Governor has at length issued an order against any further marauding in the fields.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The complete astonishment caused by the failure of the armistice, when the public had made up its mind to have one, has left political opinions in a state of chaos. People speak much less confidently, and no one seems to know exactly what is his own opinion or that of his neighbor. Everybody is waiting; but if one can find anything like consistence it is in the Legitimist organs, which still continue to call for a Constituent Assembly as the sole means of deciding upon the fate of the country. The Communist journals oppose this idea bitterly, BLANQUI's paper quoting history to show that the election of a Constituent Assembly has always been the first step toward the restoration of the monarchy. There is much truth in this idea, but one should understand the reasons. I have no manner of doubt that one day or other France will establish a Republican Government, firmly based upon the will of the nation; but I can also say that I have no doubt that the Republic will only be reached through the medium of a constitutional monarchy. The hope that this Republic can gain the support of the nation is to hope against all sense and reason. It is not probable that NAPOLEON III. or IV. could come back unless upheld by Prussian bayonets, which would make his new base of empire just the length of Prussian occupation. The ORLEANS Princes have not a single right or claim upon the Throne, except through the resignation of HENRI V., or unless re-elected as the reigning family. At this moment the power of the Republic lies in Belleville and La Croix Rousse, and so long as these localities are the representatives of republican freedom, which here means license, the Republic can have the support neither of the country nor of the educated and wealthy classes. What is the significance of these deplorable divisions in times like these? To my mind it is a very simple problem, and one which could be easily settled by removing the capital and every vestige of the Government from Paris. So long as the mobs of this city can rise to overthrow a Government made and sustained by the vote of the nation, so long as the minority of Paris and Lyons refuse to submit to the majority of the country, so long as the people and the journals of Paris continue to represent themselves as the gods and rulers of the French, and hesitate not to pour out their ridicule upon the country, just so long the nation as a whole will refuse to sustain a Government made and sustained by Paris. To ninety men in a hundred beyond the limits of the three great cities, the Republic is only another name for the tyranny of Paris, and it is for this reason that the country is so loath to take up arms even against the invader. Deny it who can, France does not want a Republic today; not because the French are not fit for it, not because they are not a liberty-loving people, not because they cling to the past, not even because JULES FAVRE has made the Republic ridiculous, but because the Republic is the Government of Paris. To put it in other words nearer the truth, because a Republic here is considered but another name for the tyranny of the mobs of Belleville, Le Croix Rousse and the Squares of Marseilles. Remove the Government, take the capital to some small interior, central place like Washington, and these tumultuous crowds would have no object in making demonstrations, and the Government would be beyond their reach. If anything could hasten on the day on which the French Republic will succeed, it is this measure of utility, so simple, so evident, yet so difficult to the monarchs and Princes who cling to a grand court and its glories, and who proceed upon the principles laid down and followed by LOUIS XIV., the grand monarch himself.

THE FOOD SUPPLY.

Provisions still hold out well, and although there is a vast amount of grumbling, there is nothing serious in the way of cries for bread. The staff of life is abundant, and at the ordinary prices. Quantities of rice and beans and dried vegetables have just been brought out, with a large amount of Holland cheeses—enough to give six thousand kilos to each arrondissement. I bought one yesterday for nine francs, or about sixty cents per pound, a price considered exorbitant here. The search for cattle brought out some 6,000 cows, more than was expected, and this amount of beef, helped out with horse, has quieted the people thus far. It is perfectly true that rats, dogs and cats are publicly sold in the markets, and that they find plenty of purchasers, but that is not saying that we are reduced to cats and dogs, or forced to eat rats and mice. It is said that the Chinese are very fond of these animals, but however that may be, I am willing to make affidavit that there are people in Paris who, if not fond of this kind of meat, are perfectly willing to eat it for the purpose of saving a few sous. I have no doubt that there is a great deal of suffering, but there is less than one would look for under the circumstances, the new Mayors seeming to have profited largely by the experience of their predecessors in office. Cantines are opened in every street, where, for from two to five sous, the poor can buy a meal, consisting of a bowl of soup and a plate of meat and vegetables. Bonds with coupons are distributed among those too poor to pay this small price. A little careful attention and good will has done much toward repairing the earlier errors, due, it must be said, to inexperience and to political preoccupations. At the present time all is being done which can be done to relieve every known case of distress.

STRANGERS IN TOWN.

Speaking of cats and dogs, reminds me of the strangers in Paris. Last week all further departures were stopped, it was supposed by the decision of Count BISMARCK, and the Paris journals read the Federal Chancellor a pretty lecture on his duties, intimating that if foreign Powers could put up with this insult to their subjects, it was no concern of the French. But it turns out that it was Gen. TROCHU who gave the "insult," and not Count BISMARCK. I do not wish it understood that I object to this measure; on the contrary, Gen. TROCHU, as the Governor of Paris in a state of siege, has a perfect right to make any rules and regulations which he thinks fit, or which, in his opinion, tend to promote the interests of the defense. But thereby hangs a tale. Monsieur, the Gen. TROCHU, is an exceedingly mild and amiable man, but there are some things which are beyond his endurance. For example, the other day he good-naturedly signed the passes of a number of strangers, Americans and others, whose desired to escape the trials of the siege. These people went out under the convoy and protection of French soldiers, and the agent of Count BISMARCK received them sound in wind and limb and signed the way-bill. Three days later came the Prussian paper of Versailles, containing the stories of these silly *bavards*. I call them silly to avoid calling them dishonorable, for nothing but a want of honor or a want of common sense could have led them to make any report while within the Prussian lines, much less to say that the people were starving in the city, and that the populace was reduced to cats and rats for meat. Such reports were made, and in consequence, Gen. TROCHU very properly shuts the door upon the rest. I do not blame him in the least, and the only misfortune is that the punishment must fall upon the innocent countrymen and countrywomen of these stupids, and not upon themselves. It is useless to choose words when speaking of such acts, and if these lines happen to strike the eye of one of those gossips, I hope they may carry a sense of honor into their minds, to be remembered should ever again the fortunes of war place them in a similar position. No one will suppose that it was done through evil intention—which remark brings up again one of my pet theories that the harmful scandals and slanders of the world are not so much due to malice as to a levity of character and a love of tattling. W. E.

The Supply of Food—Plenty of Fresh Horse, Dogs, Cats and Rats—New French Dishes—The Military Situation—Incessant Work on the Defenses—The American Ambulance.

We are furnished by Dr. MARION SIMS, of this City, the following letter from Dr. JOHNSTON at Paris:

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 21, 1870.

We have not suffered thus far for food, and may go yet several weeks without dangerous suffering—it may be to Christmas. Of course we are restricted in variety, and are obliged to avoid even the semblance of wastage, but we have yet enough. We are eating every category of fresh meat we can lay our hands on, and after going through the Garden of Acclimation and the Garden of Plants, where we found some excellent food in the deer, elks, buffaloes, llamas, kangaroos, ostriches and the other numerous varieties of the bird tribe, we have got to dogs, cats and rats, which certain restaurants are serving to the public in a most scientific and inviting way. There is still a little fresh beef—considerable fresh horse; but the mule meat, which was found to be the best of all the exotic meats, and brought the highest price, is about exhausted. Curious enough, there is no talk about monkeys; the Frenchman, you know, is a skeptic, and has always had doubts about the relations which exist between this interesting animal and man! The poor are provided for by the Government kitchens established all over town, and although the poor of the environs have all been pushed into the city so as to swell the population to more than two million souls, I do not see that the suffering of this class surpasses that of normal times. It appears to me, in fact, to be the most patriotic part of the community, and as not likely to revolt but in presence of absolute starvation.

NEW FRENCH DISHES.

You know the ingenuity of Frenchmen in the invention of sauces, and in finding nourishment in sticks and stones. You can imagine what an extension we are likely to have to our already interminable list of sauces, what confusion will be thrown into the minds of visitors after the war by the new nomenclature, and how cheaply parsimonious people will be able to live by the use of the numerous new economical dishes we are sure to have. The following bill of fare, composed almost entirely of new dishes, was served the other day at a gentleman's table to his guests:

Potage gras de cheval—au millet
RELEVE:
Emincé de rable de chat—sauce mayonnaise
Foie de chien en brochettes
ENTREES:
Epaules de chien, sauce tomate
Civet de chat aux champignons
Côtelettes de chien aux petits pois
Salmis de rats sauce Robert
ROTS:
Gigots de chien flanqués de ratons, sauce poivrade
Begonia au jus
Salade, etc.
Plum-pudding anglais à la moelle de cheval

DEFENSES UPON DEFENSES.

It is not permitted to speak of the military situation in a private letter sent through the double lines by the politeness of the chiefs of the two armies; but I can say this much, that never since the world began was defense so heaped upon defense as in this present City of Paris; never was there such preparation and so little fighting; never was there a city such an object of curiosity as this will be when the siege is over. It is worth the trip all the way back to see it.

THE AMERICAN AMBULANCE.

Our ambulance in the Avenue de l'Imperatrice (to which I have been attached as physician)—the poor Avenue de l'Imperatrice which has been converted from end to end into a labyrinth of fortifications, stockades, rifle-pits and chevaux-de-frise—has grown and grown in dimensions, and in the consideration of the public, till it has got to be ranked as one of the curiosities of the town, and as one of the products of the war which every one must see in order to be fashionable. So we have been visited in turn by the Governor and his staff, by the Archbishop, by Gen. DUCROT and staff, by Dr. Baron LARREY, Drs. NELATON, RICORD, BROCA, VERNEUIL, CRUVEILHIER, DEMARQUAY, HUGUIER—in fine, by all the leading military men and men of art, and by all those who take an interest in the welfare of the soldier. The results thus far obtained are considerably better than those of any other ambulance. Dr. SWINBURNE, the Surgeon of the Ambulance, has been anxious to establish and to demonstrate here on foreign soil—and in his efforts he has been seconded by the intelligent managers of the Ambulance, Rev. Dr. LAMSON, and Messrs. CRANE and WARD—certain facts in relation to the treatment of grave wounds, which were only known to French surgeons in theory. About fifty seriously-wounded men have been treated by the Doctor on these principles, and of these fifty men only two have died, and these were from lockjaw. Of four amputations of the thigh thus far three are getting well, whereas in the other ambulances the rate of death is the exact reverse of this—three out of four. He has saved several cases of badly-crushed thigh and leg bones without distortion or great shortening, and his exsections have also been attended with good results.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY.

We have proven by this Ambulance that the cloth tents, organized on the simplest principles, are by far the best for the treatment of grave wounds, and the principle is already being copied and acted upon; and we have proven that conservative surgery is a real and not an imaginary thing, and that hereafter the accounts of the wonderful success of American surgeons must not be put down as exaggerations.

Life on the Ocean Wave—More Testimony About the Treatment of Sailors on the Ship Old Colony.

Deputy Marshal JOHN J. KEHOE appeared as a witness before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the purpose of furnishing his testimony in regard to the condition in which he found RAYMOND RAN and FRANCO FRANK, the sailors whom Capt. GRINDLE is charged with having ill-treated, at the time of the arrival of the vessel at this port. On going to the ship he discovered the seamen confined in a narrow, ill-ventilated and dark hole, which was filled with very foul air. They were double ironed and also chained. Their hands were so tightly handcuffed that there was barely an inch in space between their wrists. RAN was almost naked. His face was scratched, and his hands and his limbs were covered with marks. One of his feet was marred by a large hole, which he represented to have been caused by the bite of a dog on the ship. FRANCO's condition was very weak and one of his ears was greatly swollen. Mr. KEHOE was told by Capt. GRINDLE when about to arrest the sailors, that they were vicious men, and that he had better provide himself with handcuffs; he was unable to procure any hackman or stage-driver who was willing to let them ride.

AUGUSTUS JONES, cook of the *Old Colony*, testified that he saw the sailors badly treated on one or two occasions.

ANN PERRY, a nurse, was called for the defense, for the purpose of showing that the crew were well fed, and that the dog on the vessel was kept chained.

The case was then adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE

The Police and the Thieves.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Where are the Police?" A short article in the TIMES of this date, headed as above, attracted my attention, and prompts me to say a few words about the neighborhood in which the writer is engaged through the day. As to thefts, they are so common, but little is thought of the crime, and if things go on as they have been going on no arrest will be made in the Ninth Ward, except for murder, and then the murderer may escape. Thieves at the foot of Perry, Christopher and West Eleventh streets are thicker than dock rats at high tide. It is not long since a deck-hand on the barge *Milan*, foot of Perry-street, undertook to arrest a boy for stealing, when he was attacked by a well-known Ninth Warder, "glorying in the name of RASPBERRY," and got his leg broke for his pains, and not one word said about it since. On the corner of Eleventh and West streets can be seen any day two well-known thieves watching for something to steal. They have been known to commit several thefts in the daytime very recently, but no one dare enter complaints for fear of personal violence, or, as they say, I don't want to complain and have them put a head on me, and so the thing goes on. Will you not be kind enough to call the attention of the Superintendent of Police to this, and tell the citizens of the Ninth Ward what they have a right to do in cases of this kind in the absence of the Police?

I dare not give you my name for reasons above stated; but thieves are trumps at these localities. A NINTH WARDER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 12, 1870.

The Erie Lawyers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the suit of JOHN B. PECH against the Erie Railway Company, brought to recover dividends on the preferred stock of the Company for the year 1868, JAY GOULD made an affidavit, from which this is an extract:

"I am President of the defendant, the Erie Railway Company; an issue of fact was joined herein on the 19th day of February, 1870, the trial of which will involve the taking of a long account involving the transactions of the defendant during the whole of the year 1868, which includes the receipt and disbursement of many millions of dollars in small sums."

In the suit of JOHN W. THOMPSON against the Erie Railway Company, brought to recover dividends on preferred stock of the Company, for the year 1868, (precisely like the Pech suit,) this same JAY GOULD made an affidavit from which this is an extract:

"I am President of the defendant, the Erie Railway Company; I believe that the trial of this action will not involve the examination of a long account, and will not involve the examination of any account at all."

Both these affidavits are now on record, and may be seen by any one. They were both drawn by, and both sworn to, under the advice of the Sunday-school teacher of Plymouth Church.

The Methodist Book Concern.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was very much surprised to see that a religious newspaper like the *Christian Advocate* should deny that frauds and losses had occurred in the Methodist Book Concern. One of the first duties of a Christian is to speak the truth. If the *Advocate* will turn to its own files of last year, it will see how much of that Christian virtue it possesses. It then published the report of the Book Committee, stating that serious losses had occurred—it wrote in the highest terms of the integrity and intelligence of the clergymen comprising that Committee. Again, in the present year, Rev. Messrs. SLICER, PIKE and VERNON reported that the losses in the bindery alone were upward of twenty thousand dollars. The *Advocate*, in addition to being a Christian, professes to be a judge. It says that it had listened to and had weighed the evidence and found no loss or fraud—so that either it or the reverend gentlemen named above were incompetent to render a proper verdict. It is to be hoped that the approaching trial of Rev. Dr. LANAHAN, (for exposing these frauds,) will be an open one, so that the Church will be enabled to put a proper estimate on the "judicial" as well as on the other acquirements of the "Christian and Advocate." AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Associations for Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Can I so far trespass upon your good nature as to request the insertion of the following:

At the meeting of bank clerks (preliminary to organization) held at Cooper Institute in the early part of 1869, all the bank clerks of this City were invited to enroll themselves and form a mutual benefit association. Some refused; others croaked and said, "It's all nonsense," "the thing can't succeed." Now notwithstanding the want of unanimity at the inception of this association, and these croakers' predictions of failure, the association was formed and is known as the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of the City of New-York, and is now an accomplished fact and an undoubted success, which success, no doubt, is in a measure due to the untiring efforts of J. C. PARSONS, Esq., its able President. Since its organization there have been but fourteen assessments. Every claim against it has been promptly paid, and still it has on hand the very handsome sum of $28,000—a first-rate exhibit for an association in existence only about twenty months. Now, I would suggest, through the medium of your valuable paper, to the clerks in the wholesale houses of our City, that they organize themselves into an association similar to that of the bank clerks. The plan adopted by them is very simple, and works admirably. Dues are fifty cents per month, and on the death of a member of the Association the surviving members are assessed fifty cents each, which, together with the amount provided by the constitution, equals in amount at present membership nearly $1,000, surely a very respectable sum, and coming, as it does, from so many, is not felt by any.

Now, gentlemen, clerks of the wholesale houses of New-York, better yourselves; let three or four of you take this matter in hand; begin by waiting upon that Christian gentleman and philanthropist, W. E. DODGE, Jr., Esq., President Young Men's Christian Association, and tell him what you contemplate doing; ask him for the use of the hall, and I do not doubt but the answer will be, "Gentlemen you can have the hall for your preliminary meeting, free of cost." Then take the initiative. Your employers, the merchants, will heartily indorse you and contribute moral and material aid sufficient to make success a certainty. Come, then, fellow-clerks, be up and doing. Do not let it be said that you lack the energy of your brethren in the banks. You are their equals in every respect. Let there be nothing more than a friendly rivalry between them and yourselves. You far outnumber them. Hurry up. Set the ball in motion, and let your motto be, "There is no such word as fail."

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1870. R. S.

New Prefaces by Tennyson and Victor Hugo.

The preface to Mr. TENNYSON's new book of songs, *The Window; or, the Loves of the Wrens*, is as follows: "Four years ago Mr. SULLIVAN requested me to write a little Leiderkreis, German fashion, for him to exercise his art upon. He had been very successful in setting such old song, as 'Orpheus with his lute made trees,' and I drest up for him a puppet chiefly in the old style—a mere *motif* for an air—indeed, the veriest nothing, unless Mr. SULLIVAN can make it dance to his instrument. I am sorry that my four-year-old puppet should have to dance at all in the dark shadow of these days; but the music is now completed, and I am bound by my promise.—A. TENNYSON."…. A new edition of VICTOR HUGO's long-prohibited *Châtiments* has been reprinted in Paris, with some new poems. One of them, serving as a preface, is somewhat autobiographic, referring to VICTOR HUGO's exile in the island of Guernsey, and to his solemn oath not to enter France under the Second Empire. Addressing his country, he says: "O France, thou wilt know that, though for a time I was eclipsed, yet I had faith in thee; and that I always had thee in my thoughts! Thou wilt permit me, on leaving the shade, to be thy child. Lately, in the days of thy orgies, in which joyous man shone, but had little faith;—when, dazzled by splendor, by triumph and dreams, thou didst dance; and when a prey to glittering lies of success thou didst sing;—when the vain parade of thy fête was heard, O Paris, I fled from thee, as the prophet escaped from Tyre; but when the Empire has changed from Gomorrah to Lutetia I have come from the isle of the sea to share thy great sadness. In that isle, listening to thy songs, thy delirium, and thy confused noises, I refused to visit thee; but today, when Attila, with his dark legions, has arrived; today, when the world around thee is crumbling, here am I! To thee I haste, for on thee bombs and '*mitraille*' have 'spat;' thou wilt behold me either upright or laid low on thy ramparts; and, perhaps, on thy soil, where hope, that pure flame burns, thou wilt, O France, as the price of my exile, accord me a tomb!"

CURRENT NOTES.

Nashua, N. H., is to have three evening schools during the Winter.

The death of Judge BURNET, of Galveston, Texas, is announced by the *News* of that city.

A new hall, built by the Union League, Council No. 1, (colored,) was dedicated at Detroit, Mich., last week.

The town of Sherborn, Mass., is about to benefit to the extent of $50,000, by the munificence of the late THOMAS and MARTHA SAWIN.

The amount contributed for the support and education of the children of the late Commander WILLIAMS, who went down with the ill-fated *Oneida*, foots up $9,778 13.

After the suicide of Major WATTERS, the Norfolk, Va., hotel-keeper, it was discovered that he had forged the names of several prominent citizens.

A company of ladies hauled a hook and ladder truck to a fire recently, in Iowa, and excited the envy of the male firemen by their heroic efforts to extinguish the flames.

A raid was made upon the milk-dealers of New-Orleans, last week, and forty-seven of their number arrested for selling an adulterated article.

Mrs. KATE QUINLAN, a young woman whose husband had been lost during a gale on the lakes, committed suicide a few days ago by drowning herself in six inches of water.

A revengeful laborer of Turkey Hill, near Derby, Conn., recently beat his wife's brains out with a pickax, because the wretched woman had given testimony against him a short time previously when on trial for a minor offense.

The presence of a large number of rabid dogs in Fairfax County, Penn., has lately caused a widespread terror among the inhabitants. The victims of hydrophobia last week included several cats, a calf, and a valuable mare.

They have been having a succession of mail robberies at New-Haven and Hartford, Conn., during the past few weeks. On Saturday night, the bag which contained the mail matter for Windthrop, Deep River and Chester, was stolen from the wagon while en route to its destination. No arrests have yet been made.

At a recent meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society, of Philadelphia, it was decided inadmissible for any physician connected with that association to recommend the use of bitters or patent medicines. As a sop for the Woman's Rights advocates, HARRIET JUDD SARTAIN, M. D., was admitted to membership.

A question of considerable interest to the traveling public, in California, will shortly be tried in the Sacramento District Court. The plaintiff, WASHINGTON IRVING NICHOLS, claims damages in the sum of $10,000 from the California Pacific Railroad for loss of time, inconvenience, &c., caused through having been put off a train by a conductor because his ticket happened to have been dated for the previous day.

Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Norwich, Conn., is at present engaged in an effort to procure a divorce from his fourth wife, on the grounds that she has threatened to kill him with "knives and poison," neglected and demoralized his children by sending them into the street miserably clad, and staying at home herself to indulge in the unlady-like practice of drinking gin and molasses.

A citizen of Glasgow, Ky., who has had a sad experience with lawyers, recently drew up the following as his last will and testament:

We the undersined pray to the cort or the people of this county giving this to my airs, the airs of JOHN LEMING the said parsel of land containing the shop to the airs of my estate wanting the rest of property to my children after paying my debts.
Pleas find this out for this is bad writing but recollect that I am narvous as you know.
Left in the care of WM. BRADFORD
Attest WM. LEMING.

Farming operations in California are being conducted this Winter on a very large scale, in consequence of the increased demand for food supplies in the mining districts of Los Angeles and San Diego. In some of the central valleys the increase of the beet crop, for sugar-making, will be quite extensive. In the southern counties, several experiments are to be made in cotton raising, while the breadth of wheat in the same region will be very much greater than last year. The San Francisco press views these signs of prosperity with much satisfaction.

A gentleman residing at Bangor, Me., has had a very singular experience in chocolate-making. The other morning he built a fire in his cooking stove, placed a pot of chocolate upon it, and went into the cellar to attend to the furnace. After an absence of a few moments he returned to find that the chocolate had boiled over; that the "grounds" had dried and ignited; that the flames therefrom had set fire to the wall-paper, and that the clothing hanging across the room on a wire rope had been almost entirely consumed.

According to the Harrisburg, (Penn.) *Telegraph*, the impression seems to be gaining ground that Mr. BOYER and the members of his family who lately lost their lives by the burning of a house at Markleville, had previously been stupefied by chloroform and robbed. The building is supposed to have been fired to render discovery impossible. On the Wednesday preceding the horror a bottle of chloroform mysteriously disappeared from the store of a neighboring druggist. The bodies—four in number—were found lying side by side. From this circumstance, coupled with the fact that a large sum of money is nowhere to be found, it is supposed that the shocking tragedy was the work of a relative of the deceased persons.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been established in Illinois, under the auspices of Mr. ANGELL, the Boston humanitarian. It is to be known as the Illinois Humane Society. Life members, with the privilege of voting, are to subscribe $100 each, life members, without the voting privilege, $50; active members, with all the privileges, $10 a year, and juvenile members $1 each. The directors elected for the ensuing year are B. W. Raymond, J. Young Scammon, Perkins Bass, J. C. Dore, D. A. Gage, W. F. Coolbaugh, George Schnieder, W. S. Truax, S. C. Griggs, Samuel T. Atwater, Edwin Lee Brown, B. F. Culver, Edwin H. Sheldon.

Contested Seats in the Assembly.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 10.

The Otsego *Democrat* says:

"We learn that Hon. WM. C. BENTLEY will contest the seat of the member of Assembly elect in the Second Assembly District of Otsego County, upon the grounds that the ballots cast for J. L. TUCKER are defective. The statute is decidedly in faver of Mr. BENTLEY."

We find the foregoing in the *Argus* this morning. Mr. BENTLEY is to be cast as "an anchor to windward" in the event of CAREY's expulsion from the seat to which Mr. TWOMBLY was elected. But we desire to state, for the comfort of the *Argus*, that should Mr. BENTLEY "put in an appearance," as proposed, we have a perfect offset in the case of Mr. ABRAHAM HOWE, of Oswego, who was given his certificate, by a Republican Board of Canvassers, on the ground that he was entitled to five ballots cast for "A. HOWE." If the House shall give Mr. BENTLEY the seat to which Mr. TUCKER is elected, on the ground of the illegality of these initial votes, we shall expect the same House to give Mr. HOWE his "walking papers" for the same reason. It is possible Tammany may determine to "make flesh of one and fish of the other," but it will be a risky business.

Charge of Black-Mailing Against a Police Officer.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge KOCH, AARON F. YOUNG, a Police officer attached to the Eighteenth Precinct, was arraigned on a charge of black-mailing JOHN SCHNEIDER, of No. 117 East Thirty-first-street, obtaining from him $1,000. From the statement of the prosecutor it appeared that about 12½ o'clock on Thursday night, YOUNG came to his house, and, representing himself to be Detective FARLEY, of the Central Office, demanded admission. SCHNEIDER immediately threw open the door, when YOUNG entered with a pistol in his hand and arrested him on a charge of shop-lifting. Never having been under arrest, SCHNEIDER offered him $500 on condition of his release, but this the officer refused, and conveyed him to his own private dwelling. In the morning the officer offered to release him for a consideration of $1,000, to which he consented, and in a few hours afterward he obtained the money from the Savings Bank, corner Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue, which he gave to the accused. YOUNG denied the charge, and stated that he arrested the prisoner on a charge of shop-lifting, on the information of an accomplice who resided in the same house. In conveying him to custody SCHNEIDER feigned illness, and entered the liquor-store, No. 117 East Thirty-first-street, for some drink. While in there he managed to escape through a side door, and YOUNG knew nothing more about him until he was summoned to answer the charge. A singular fact, however, in connection with the case is that the officer failed to report the arrest at the Station-house. Judge KOCH in dismissing the complaint said there was no evidence to substantiate the charge of extortion, but there was a dereliction of duty which should be investigated by the Police Commissioners.

THE TRIAL OF "JERRY" DUNN.

Testimony for the Defense—Arguments of Counsel and Charge of Judge Cardozo—The Jury Deliberating.

The trial of JEREMIAH DUNN for the murder of "LOGAN No. 2," was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday. The usual nondescript crowd of roughs, thieves, gamblers, men of leisure and curiosity-seekers, were present.

The defense called WILLIAM BERRIGAN; he testified that on the morning of the shooting he went into the coffee-house in Houston-street to get some refreshments; noticed three gentlemen sitting in the saloon, one of whom was PETER NORTON; the three were joking among themselves; a lady and gentleman were sitting some distance off; the man who was sitting with the lady went out, then came back again for something, and went out again; witness went up to the bar and from there went out; saw LOGAN outside in company with a man with a white coat; the man with the white coat said, "Let us lay for them until they come out;" stopped a second on the step, moved down the walk a little, then crossed over and came up and stood opposite; all three, NORTON and his two friends, came out together; LOGAN said to the man in the middle, "You insulted my girl;" the prisoner said: "Nobody insulted you;" LOGAN said: "I can lick all three of you," or words to that effect; LOGAN then made a movement, as if to draw a pistol, (movement described,) and witness saw a quick movement by the prisoner, heard the shot, saw LOGAN throw up his hands and let something fall in the gutter.

Cross-examined—Is a wholesale fruit-dealer in West Washington Market; knew none of the parties at the time, except NORTON; the lady got up and went out first, the men followed, and came back again; saw a flash when the pistol was fired; thought at the time that it was DUNN that was shot instead of LOGAN; when LOGAN was shot, he jumped and exclaimed Oh! and ran toward Broadway; is satisfied LOGAN had a pistol in his hand that night, because it sounded as a pistol when it fell out of his hand in the gutter.

EMMA HALE testified that she was acquainted with LOGAN; on the night he was killed she saw him at her house, No. 5 Greene-street, in company with TOM HALE, about twelve o'clock; he got possession of a revolver there, and went away with it.

Cross-examined—This was the night LOGAN was shot; there was nobody else at her house but TOM HALE and LOGAN; has a bar in her house; it is a house of ill-fame, and kept by herself.

Redirect—About an hour after LOGAN got the revolver, she heard he was shot.

EDWARD LESLIE testified to having seen the affray; he corroborated the testimony of preceding witnesses as to LOGAN's language, his drawing and presenting the pistol, his being shot, and his throwing up his hands and letting something drop; what LOGAN drew and dropped he has no doubt was a pistol.

Cross-examined—Speculates in faro checks; the man shot stood close to the outside edge of the sidewalk, close to, if not in, the gutter.

LOUISA BENNETT was examined, but her testimony amounted to nothing.

GEORGE THOMPSON testified to the affray; he was the man in company with PETER NORTON and DUNN; met the party at MITCHELL's; went together to the basement, and sat down at a table; were talking and laughing together, and drinking a little, but neither of them intoxicated; LOGAN and a woman sat at the other end of the table; LOGAN went out ahead of them; when they had finished refreshments, he and his comrades went out together, DUNN being in the rear; LOGAN put his hand on witness, saying, "You insulted me and my girl;" witness said, "No;" LOGAN said, "You lie, you ——, and I can lick all three of you;" DUNN said, "You are mistaken;" LOGAN replied, "You lie, you ——, and I'll give it to you," at the same time LOGAN drew a pistol, and DUNN immediately fired.

The witness produced a pardon from Gov. HOFFMAN, signed on the 12th inst., qualifying him as a witness. The pardon, which was submitted to the jury, recited that THOMPSON was convicted in 1862, of an "Attempt at Grand Larceny," and sent to the State Prison for two years.

Officer SMITH, CHARLES PELHAM, MICHAEL POWERS, ISAAC DENYKE and JOHN A. KENNEDY testified to LOGAN's notoriously desperate character, and DUNN's knowledge of it.

W. O. BARTLETT summed up the case on the part of the defense. District-Attorney GARVIN followed on behalf of the people.

Judge CARDOZO, at the request of defendant's counsel, charged the jury on the following points:

First, that the benefit of a doubt, whether the homicide is justifiable or not, is to be given to the prisoner, and that if on all the evidence a doubt has been raised and exists in the minds of the jury as to whether the homicide is justifiable or not, it is their duty to render a verdict of "not guilty." Second, that when one, who is without fault himself, is attacked by another, and kills his assailant, if the circumstances be such as to furnish reasonable ground for apprehending the design to take away his life, or to do him some great bodily harm, and there is reasonable ground for believing the danger imminent, and that such design will be accomplished, the homicide is justifiable, although it might turn out that there was in fact no such design, nor any danger of it being accomplished. Third, that if the jury can say that at the time of the killing, the prisoner might reasonably and did actually believe that the only way of protecting himself from certain and imminent danger of his life or of great bodily harm was to shoot the deceased, LOGAN, then they have the right to say and should say that the prisoner acted in self-defense, and they cannot find him guilty of murder or of manslaughter.

Leaving to the jury the consideration of the entire facts presented in the case, he charged them further, that if the prisoner had not reasonable cause to apprehend death or great bodily harm at the hands of the deceased, and fired the fatal shot with intent to kill, no matter if such intent was formed but a second before, he is guilty of murder in the first degree, and the jury should not hesitate so to find. If, on the other hand, the prisoner had reasonable cause, and did apprehend death or great bodily harm at the hands of the deceased, and used his weapon to protect him therefrom, his act was justifiable, if it should turn out that the prisoner was in no danger. In judging of such reasonable apprehension on the part of the prisoner, the jury was entitled to take into consideration the knowledge which the prisoner had of LOGAN's character for violence. The Judge concluded his very clear and impartial charge as follows: I need hardly say to you that the whole evidence is to be carefully considered by you. The facts and incidents controverting the theory entertained on either side have been presented by the respective counsel with great ability, and you will give them such weight in endeavoring to determine which theory is correct as you shall think they merit. If you should think that the proof does not sustain either theory, you will next consider whether it is a case of manslaughter. The only degree of manslaughter to which the evidence in this case at all directs attention is the third, and I need only read you the provision of the statute in respect to that, and say to you that, if you think the prisoner not guilty of murder in the first degree, and yet that his act was not justifiable, you can convict him of manslaughter in the third degree. This I believe covers all the instructions necessary in this case, except to say to you that the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may entertain—not a mere fanciful doubt, but a substantial, reasonable doubt. The case, gentlemen, with all its momentous importance, is now to be confided to you. It is important to the prisoner; his life is involved. If he be innocent, say so. It is important to the people, who need protection against murderers—for if lawlessness be not restrained by the firm discharge of their duty by jurors, the hand of the assassin, which destroys one citizen today, may attack another to-morrow. Carefully reviewing all the evidence, you will say what the truth of the case is, and you will render your verdict accordingly, without fear, favor, or partiality, and then you and everybody will be content, for you will have done your whole duty to yourselves, to the country, and the prisoner.

The crowd, which had been large all day, became very perceptibly increased when the jury was about to retire. The jury having been absent over two hours, the Court, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until this morning at 10½ o'clock.

An Action of Slander—Two Baptist Ministers in Litigation.

In the Marine Court, Part II., yesterday, before Judge JOACHIMSEN and a jury, the case of PETER F. JONES against JAY S. BACKUS, was commenced. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a Baptist minister, to recover $500 damages in an action of slander, from Rev. Mr. BACKUS, another Baptist. Mr. JONES, in his complaint, sets forth that for twenty years past he has been a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomination, and that for many years he had been engaged as a pastor in the City of New-York; that about the 1st of November, 1869, while he was contemplating a change in his ecclesiastical relations, from the Baptist to the Presbyterian Church, a change which was made on the 14th of December, 1869, about this time the plaintiff was employed by the Seamen's Friend Society, having their principal office in New-York, to supply the Seamen's Bethel in Buffalo, at $1,000 a year salary. When in conversation with Rev. Dr. SAMUEL H. HALL, one of the Secretaries of the Seamen's Friend Society, the plaintiff, in his complaint, alleges the following false and slanderous words were uttered by defendant: "He is a depraved minister of our denomination; he has lost his ecclesiastical standing in our denomination; and further, that plaintiff had been tried in Vermont and found guilty by such men as Dr. MASON, of Greenwich, Dr. GOODBY, Dr. THOMPSON and others, all of whom were among the most respectable ministers of the Baptist Church in that State." The plaintiff insisted, through his counsel, that while he was in the discharge of his duties as pastor of the Seamen's Bethel, in the City of Buffalo, the attack was made upon him.

For the defense it is alleged that the supposed defamatory words in the complaint set forth are and were true of the plaintiff, and that the words charged against him in substance were used in answer to inquiries made of him by Rev. SAMUEL H. HALL, and in confidence, without malice and believing the same to be true.

The first witness was Dr. HALL, who testified that he had made inquiries of the defendant as to the moral status of the plaintiff in connection with his contemplated change to the chaplaincy of the Seamen's Bethel, and if he was a minister in good standing in the Baptist denomination, upon which occasion he made use of the words charged against him in the alleged slander. Dr. HALL, in reply to a question as to whether it was not in consequence of the words used by Dr. BACKUS that the plaintiff was removed from his temporary chaplaincy of the Bethel, said that those words, in connection with other information previously received by him on the same subject—of plaintiff's ecclesiastical standing in the Baptist Church—had that effect. His belief, however, was that even without the inquiries made by him of the defendant and his reply, that the plaintiff would not have been continued in his chaplaincy.

The trial of the case will be resumed this morning. For the plaintiff, Mr. DENNIS McMAHON appeared; for the defendant, Mr. A. B. CAPWELL.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Conclusion of the Cooney-O'Day Homicide Trial—Charge to the Jury by Judge Bedford—The Accused Sent to the State Prison for Two Years.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded, yesterday morning, with spectators desirous of witnessing the conclusion of the trial of PHILIP COONEY, charged with having killed DAVID O'DAY. The case was opened on Friday last. It was resumed on Monday, and several witnesses were examined for the defense, for the purpose of showing that the deceased was a quarrelsome and dangerous person, and that he usually carried a weapon; other witnesses swore, on behalf of the prosecution, that O'DAY was a very peaceable citizen.

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD addressed the jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: PHILIP COONEY, the prisoner at the bar, stands indicted for the crime of murder, alleged to have been committed on the 24th day of Abril last; being charged with having stabbed in a willful, malicious manner and without justification, DAVID O'DAY in the left breast, causing almost instant death. The facts of this melancholy case are few and simple, and may be briefly stated as follows: The prisoner and the deceased, together with some of their friends, on the morning of the 24th of April, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, first went to the saloon kept by PURCELL and afterward visited the saloon No. 81 King-street, kept by McDERMOTT. That at the former place the deceased had a dispute with the prisoner as regards the loan of a half-dollar: that the deceased offered to fight the prisoner or any other man in the house, except MACKEY. The keeper of the saloon then told them to leave, as he did not wish any trouble. The party then left and went to McDERMOTT's, No. 81 King-street. The sad scene which was then enacted sent DAVID O'DAY uncalled and unprepared before his Maker, and has placed PHILIP COONEY, the prisoner at the bar, on trial for his life. Happily, gentlemen, the law has no vengeance to gratify—its object is simply justice. The Commonwealth, while it claims protection against the evil-doer, and is exacting and peremptory in its condemnations of crime, yet is is equally just, even toward the transgressor, for it is a sound maxim that every one accused of crime shall be presumed innocent until his guilt be fully established. Bearing this in mind, I ask you to recall to your memories, without sympathy on the one hand, or prejudice on the other, the occurrence, as detailed to you by the witnesses during the trial of this case. We learn that soon after entering McDERMOTT's saloon the party had drinks, the deceased laying down a $2 bill on the counter. As they stood before the bar, angry words passed, the deceased calling the prisoner a loafer and a liar. A witness testifies that he asked the prisoner if he would not stop growling and shake hands with deceased, and he said he would. This witness also asked deceased if he would not shake hands with the prisoner and stop arguing; the deceased said he would not—he did not wish to recognize the prisoner, or have any words with him. We are next told that as the parties were standing before the bar the deceased with a tumbler in one hand, caught the prisoner by the coat collar, near the throat, and while in this attitude, the tumbler was thrown and broken, but there is no evidence that it struck the prisoner. They immediately clinched, and almost instantly fell. The prisoner got up at once from the floor and left the saloon by the back door. The deceased laid there and expired in a few minutes. Upon examination it was discovered that deceased was bleeding at the mouth, and had received in his left breast a stab wound which resulted in death. The prisoner admits that he committed the homicide, but claims at your hands an acquital upon the ground that he was justified, and that the killing was done in self-defense. In his testimony he tells us substantially, that "On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, on the 24th day of April, he met the deceased corner of King and Varick streets; that at CLARKE's, a drinking place, the deceased abused him, called him a loafer, and said he owed him fifty cents; after having two or three drinks, they went to PURCELL's; that deceased here pulled off his coat, handed his watch to the bar-keeper, called me names, and said he would whip me anyhow; we then went to McDERMOTT's; we drank there; deceased called me a liar, and wanted me to go into the back room and fight him; I declined; O'CONNOR asked us to make up; I reached my hand out to make up, and deceased refused; he then caught me by the coat-collar and the shirt-collar; he twisted me around, and then threw the glass; I tried to get away, but could not; being a stronger man, he threw me down, and I fell underneath, and he on top; he had me by the throat, choking me, and I could not speak; I knew him to be a very dangerous character; I knew that he always carried a pistol, and I was afraid of him; I stabbed him because he was choking me, and I thought my life was in danger; I had no intention of killing him; I left him as soon as I could; I surrendered myself three days afterwards to the late Superintendent, Mr. JOURDAN; the Coroner's jury honorably discharged me; subsequently the Grand Jury indicted me, and I again surrendered myself." Capt. McDONALD and three police officers are called, and give the deceased the character of a bad, dangerous man, and when under the influence of liquor as being very ugly and brutish. Two of the police officers say that the prisoner's character for peace and quiet was good. WILLIAM O'DAY said that he never knew the deceased (his brother) to carry a pistol, and was sure that it was not his ordinary habit to carry one. Such I believe to be substantially the testimony in this case. I charge you, as a matter of law, that words, no matter how abusive, will not justify a blow; and that he who receives a blow by the naked hand will not be justified in using a dangerous weapon, provided there be no reason to apprehend a design to do him great bodily harm. If a man be attacked in such a manner that there is no probability of his escaping without killing his assailant, he is justified in doing so, after having first done his utmost to retreat. But no assault, however violent, will justify killing the assailant under the plea of necessity, unless there be on the part of the assailant a clear manifestation of a felonious intent. I charge you as matter of law, that if you find from the evidence in this case, that the prisoner at the bar, when he stabbed the deceased, causing his death, was then and there acting under the belief that there was a design on the part of deceased to take away his life or to do him some great bodily harm, and that there was reasonable grounds for believing the danger imminent, that such design would be accomplished or that such great bodily harm would be done to him, and that he was justified in that belief, then you must acquit, for he stands guiltless of the charge. If, however, you find that the prisoner was not justified in that belief, then you must convict, declaring what grade of homicide he has committed, for he acted at his peril and must abide the consequences. If on the evidence you find against the prisoner, then you must render for the people one of the two following verdicts: Murder in the first degree, or manslaughter in the third degree. The former, if you find from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar inflicted the stab wound with a premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not justifiable. The latter, if you find the prisoner inflicted the stab wound in the heat of passion and without any premeditated design to take life, and under circumstances not justifiable. If you have any reasonable, well-founded doubt arising upon the evidence as regards the prisoner's guilt, that doubt belongs to him; it is his property and you must acquit. And now, gentlemen, in conclusion, remember that life is, indeed, dear to all. It is the most precious gift of God to man, and when once lost is gone forever. While each one has an inherent right to do everything in his power to guard and protect himself against the assaults of the aggressor, yet he must beware how he strikes the deadly blow which hastens into eternity a fellow-being. To plead successfully self-defense, I hold that it must be clearly shown that the prisoner at the bar took the life of the deceased as a matter of stern necessity, in order, as it were, to preserve and protect his own; and had he not taken life, he would, in all probability, have lost his own. In one word, it is for you twelve men to say on the evidence whether in the killing of DAVID O'DAY the law has been violated, the statute book outraged, for whether, when PHILIP COONEY, the prisoner at the bar, took the life of the deceased, he was justified in so doing; and that stern necessity alone guided the weapon as it pierced the heart of DAVID O'DAY, sending him to eternity without a moment's warning to breathe a prayer to his God for forgiveness and mercy! Gentlemen, I now rest the case with you. In your hands I place the scales of justice. See to it that they be fairly poised, and above all, have a care that not one feather's weight of extraneous matter disturb their equilibrium.

THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury, after deliberating for about forty-five minutes, found a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

Judge BEDFORD, in passing sentence, said:

COONEY, I think the jury have done right in finding you guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. But, as there are peculiar features in your case, I do not feel inclined to mete out the severest penalty. Considering all the circumstances surrounding the stabbing, I will send you to the State Prison for the term of two years, instead of four years.

Owen Hand, the Murderer, Sentenced to be Hanged.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, yesterday, Justices BARNARD, GILBERT and TAPPAN presiding, the case of OWEN HAND, who was convicted of the murder of JOHN O'DONNEL, in October, 1869, and sentenced to be hanged by Judge GILBERT, came up for final disposition. The murder was one of the most cold-blooded on record. The prisoner and his victim were engaged as laborers in the South Brooklyn Gas-house. They had quarreled about some ice-water, but the matter appeared to have blown over, when the prisoner, having obtained possession of a large knife, walked deliberately up to O'DONNEL, and stabbed him three times in the region of the stomach, killing him almost instantly. Judge MOORE, the counsel for the prisoner, has done all in his power to have a new trial granted, but without effect. The sentence was pronounced by Judge BARNARD in the following words:

MR. HAND you have been convicted heretofore of murder in the first degree. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court when his conviction was affirmed, and then the case was taken to the Court of Appeals, and they have sent your case back to this Court to fix the time for your execution. We are compelled by law to perform the duty thus imposed upon us, and we fix the day for your execution on Friday, the 3d of February, when, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, you are sentenced to be hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoner heard his sentence without exhibiting the slightest sign of emotion.

THE CENSUS.

Mayor Hall's Letter to Secretary Delano.

The following is the letter of Mayor HALL to Secretary DELANO, the reply to which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Interior:

SIR: Semi-official rumor informs me that another census of the population of this City is about to be taken. If this be so, I respectfully ask, in behalf of the City of New York, that the United States Marshal be instructed to permit a uniformed member of the Police Department to accompany each deputy marshal in the discharge of his duties.

The municipal Police Department will furnish the proper detail, and no policeman will be designated if the marshal makes personal objection to him.

My reasons in making this request are threefold:

First—The presence of a policeman with the marshal will tend much toward allaying the unavoidable jealousy, and perhaps as unavoidable a distrust, which, in the taking of every census, Federal or State, have been proven to exist in many quarters of a large city.

Second—The policeman being better acquainted, from the innate experience of his business, with City localities and by-ways and tenement-houses than the census marshal could be, the presence of the former would facilitate the taking.

Third—Because the policeman (without any possible reflection upon the deputy marshals) could also be furnished, under the municipal authority, with a duplicate book; and thus the local authorities would be forever precluded from denying the accuracy of a census in which they had participated.

Of course, whatever expense is incurred under this offer is not at all to be debited, even if it were possible so to debit it, to the United States Government.

I beg to inclose two memoranda, selected from many in possession of the local Census Committee, in order to exhibit to you the kind of complaint which had previously been made.

With the earnest hope that it is in your power to consider this proposition, and that you will consider it, I have the honor to remain, with great respect and consideration, your obedient servant,
A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

LARGE CONFLAGRATION.

A Tobacco Manufactory Burned—A Building Crushed and Two Young Men Buried by a Falling Wall—Total Loss Over $100,000.

At 5½ o'clock A. M., yesterday, the watchman in the extensive tobacco manufactory of D. H. McALPIN & Co., at Nos. 146, 148 and 150 Avenue D, discovered a fire on the third floor. The flames had gained such headway when discovered that the efforts of the firemen to extinguish them were fruitless, and in a comparatively short time the entire building was on fire. It was six stories in height, had a frontage of seventy-five feet on Avenue D, and was nearly 100 feet in depth. The machinery was first-class, and there was a large stock of tobacco in various degrees of preparation on the upper floors. Within two hours the entire building and contents were destroyed. The rear wall fell outward, crushing in the upper floor of the four-story tenement, No. 453 East Tenth-street. The building is owned by JOHN McMAHON, and the upper floor was occupied by himself and family. When the wall fell on the building, JOHN, aged eighteen years, a son of the owner, and a friend of his, named LEON THISTLE, aged nineteen years, of No. 742 East Ninth-street, were engaged in removing the effects of the family. They were buried in the ruins. The firemen and Police soon rescued them. Both were terribly injured. THISTLE died almost immediately after being taken from the ruins. McMAHON had a leg and arm broken, and was injured internally. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The loss of Messrs. McALPIN & Co. on building, stock and machinery is about $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $5,000 in each of the following Companies: Sterling, North American, Manhattan, Firemen's, International, Ætna, of Hartford; Pacific, Rutgers, Greenwich, Relief, New-York, Astor, and Atlantic; and for $2,500 in each of the following: Mechanics' and Traders', Jefferson, New-Amsterdam, and Hope—all New-York Companies, except the Ætna. Total, $75,000.

Mr. McMAHON's loss on building and effects is about $3,000; insured for $5,000 by the Adriatic Company. Fire-Marshal McSPEDON yesterday investigated the origin of the fire. WM. DALTON, the watchman, testified that the drying-rooms were heated by steam-pipes; these were inclosed by light wood work; on Monday night, in consequence of the dampness of the weather, the volume of steam with which the pipes are heated was greater than usual; the hatchways leading to the various floors were often left open; there was an engine in the basement to which hose could be attached; never saw any hose attached; there were no buckets of water on the floors ready in case of fire; he was in the office on the ground floor when he smelt the smoke, and, on going up to the third floor, found it on fire. The investigation will be continued by the Fire-Marshal.

Street Improvements.

The following contracts for paving streets, constructing sewers, &c., were awarded by the Department of Public Works yesterday:

Laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to the Hudson River; awarded to P. F. MAGUIRE, at $16,712 50.

In Forty-fifth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues; awarded to J. B. DEVLIN and WILLIAM BAIRD, at $5,114, a tie bid.

In Vandam-street, between Macdougal and Greenwich streets; awarded to S. W. JOHNSON, at $16,895.

In Eighty-sixth-street, between Third-avenue and the East River; awarded to W. EVERARD, at $62,807 50.

In Thirty-ninth-street, from Madison to Fifth avenue; awarded to R. A. CUNNINGHAM, at $5,305.

In Twenty-fourth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue; awarded to L. W. JOHNSON, at $36,795.

In Thirty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; awarded to L. W. JOHNSON, at $9,087 50.

Laying Nicolson pavement in Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, between Madison and Fifth avenues; awarded to C. G. WATERBURY, at $7,519 for each street.

Constructing sewers in First-avenue, between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-fourth streets; awarded to SMITH & NOONAN, at $20,030.

In Eighty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, awarded to J. D. MOORE, at $11,700.

Regulating and grading One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Fifth-avenue and the East River; awarded to H. MORRIS, at $42,075.

Sixty-third-street, between First-avenue and the East River; awarded to L. CRONIN, at $6,231 80.

Forty-sixth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and Hudson River; awarded to J. LENIHAN, at $3,670.

Madison-avenue, from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Fifth-street; awarded to J. P. MORRILL, at $26,260.

Eighth-avenue, (third section,) from One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street; awarded to J. R. SLATTERY and T. M. WHITE, at $259,443 91.

Fifty-sixth-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway; awarded to E. KIERNAN, at $1,190.

The Poultry Show.

The New-York State Poultry show is now open at Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway. It is the third show held under the auspices of this Society, and promises to be a splendid success. The building is well located and spacious. Two floors are appropriated to the exhibition, in which are placed 800 coops, all of which contain pairs or trios. The Asiatic varieties of poultry are numerously and well represented. The French varieties appear to us to stand next in point of numbers, and there is an unusually fine collection of water fowl. Rouen ducks, that have crossed the Atlantic, challenge competition, and appear to defy defeat. Game fowl, audacious and symmetrical, crow defiance at their larger and less warlike neighbors, while tiny Bantams, as neat as possible, strut in mock dignity around the narrow precincts of their domains. The turkeys comprise bronze, white, brown, and black varieties; and geese of varied plumage and of all the different families are present. There are still lap-eared rabbits and other small animals, all of which shall receive due notice in our further reports. Last evening there was a complimentary reception by the members of the Society.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Spencer and a Jury.

COMMERCIAL ACCEPTANCES.

John J. Philbrick vs. Henry C. Dallett et al.—The plaintiff sues the defendant on an acceptance on a draft for $10,000, drawn on them by Riquelure & Co., of Havana. The defense is that the draft was accepted as drawn against a promised shipment of sugars which Riquelure & Co., the drawers, had advised Dallet & Sons, the acceptors, was on the way to New-York, consigned to the latter; that the sugar was never shipped, but was fraudulently transferred to other parties, and that the plaintiff, the holder of the draft, was not a holder for value. After the defendants had proved that the draft was fraudulently put in circulation by Riquelure & Co., the Judge ruled that the burden of proof then rested on the plaintiff to show that he was a holder for value.

The case is still on.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiff; Joseph J. Marrin for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Freedman and a Jury.

THOSE FENIAN EQUIPMENTS AGAIN.

Herman Funke et al. vs. Orient Insurance Company.—This is an action to recover $15,900 on a policy of insurance issued on some arms and equipments shipped to Mexico, and lost on the voyage. The arms and equipments were purchased from the Fenian leaders, and the claim is disputed on the ground of over-valuation. The facts in this case are the same as those developed in two similar cases

against other companies, and already fully published in the TIMES. In the former suits the plaintiffs recovered in each instance the full amount claimed.

The case is still on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Robinson.

DISCORDANT FAMILY PARTNERS—CHILDREN SUING THEIR MOTHER FOR SUPPORT.

Albert H. Wright, Jr., et al., vs. *Emma L. Wright, et al.*—This is a suit on behalf of two small children against their mother. It appears that about 1860, the plaintiffs' father conveyed to defendant (his wife) property, real and personal, of the value of about $146,000. Plaintiffs claim that this property was in some cases held by the husband, (their father,) in others was under contract of sale to him, and was paid for by his money, and conveyed to defendant by his direction, in trust, for the support and education of his children: that she (the defendant) contributed nothing to these purchases, and brought nothing to her husband at the time of marriage; that she has abandoned him, and is now living in open adultery with one Cornelius Van Ness, who is also made a defendant; that she is not dependent on this property for her support, her father being very wealthy and willing to support her, if she leaves her present courses; that the children are living with their father in one house of this property, but that the wife is taking steps to convey that and other property to Van Ness and one Huggins, who is also made a defendant, in order to defeat the trust. The plaintiffs, therefore, ask that these conveyances be declared in trust, and a reconveyance decreed.

The wife claims she has not committed adultery; that she has been obliged to leave her husband in consequence of cruel and inhuman treatment; that prior to their marriage, the husband was a clerk with Henry C. Burr & Co., the principal of the firm being her father; that previous to marriage he was admitted to partnership, paying in some $4,000, and giving his notes for the balance of his contributions to the capital; that some time after marriage, her husband commenced speculations, and to carry them on, drew out from the firm much more than his share of the money; that ultimately the firm commenced a suit to dissolve the partnership on this ground, and to enjoin him from drawing out more money; that her husband's account was ultimately found to be $60,000 overdrawn, which her father assumed for him on condition that he would convey, to secure her a living, the larger portion of the property in question, and that the other portions of the property were gifts directly from her father. She also charges that this property was heavily mortgaged, and that part of the agreement with her father was that $20,000, that was to be allowed to him in the event of the firm obtaining a renewal of a patent, should be used in discharging a portion of these mortgages, and that he has received the $20,000, but has neglected to use it in the manner agreed upon; that she has always been willing and anxious to maintain and provide for her children, but their father has not permitted it.

The Court held, that in this case, as the father was not a party, the wife's conduct was irrelevant, and refused to hear testimony concerning it. The evidence as to whether these conveyances were intended as in trust, consisted mainly in loose declarations of Mrs. Wright, that she desired the property to support herself and her children, and enable her to educate and maintain them, and similar declarations by Mr. Wright, in her presence, to the same general effect. The Court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that these declarations were too indefinite to found a trust upon.

A. J. Vanderpoel and Amos J. Hull, for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Knox and B. C. Thayer, for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

Before Judge Loew.

"BLACK FRIDAY."

Lindsay et al. vs. *Jones.*—This is one of the cases growing out of the confusion of "Black Friday." Plaintiff brings his action to recover an alleged balance in his favor amounting to $30,000. The case comes up now on a motion to stay trial and send it before a referee, on the ground that it involves the examination of a long account. The defendant claims a balance in his favor, and insists that an examination of the books will be necessary to show their side of the case; also, that they settled on the 24th of September, 1869, at 155, when gold was actually 160.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Burrill, for plaintiffs; Ex-Judge Porter for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Dec. 14: Nos. 99, 102, 92, 101½, 103, 105.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1576—Hill vs. McKenzie.	1826—Meyer vs. Hencke.
1772—McCarty vs. Boston, N. & N. Y. S. B. C.	1926½—Carter vs. Foss.
6682—Smith Jr., vs. Goodale.	236—Drake vs. Barstow, President of St. Nicholas Bank.
1748—Brown vs. Watts.	1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.	1846—Schultz vs. Sutte.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.	1856—Berthman vs. Kemp.
1710—Russell vs. Miner.	1858—Ins. Co. of Penn. vs. Leland.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.	1860—Whitin vs. Pendergast.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.	
800—Day vs. Ruprecht.	5854—Lyons vs. Third-av. Railroad Co.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.	

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
65—Tradesmen's Bank vs. Condict.	145—Barber vs. Johnson.
	162—Rutsky vs. Abrams.
75—Andrews vs. Glenville Woolen Co.	167—Kidd vs. Pryor.
	197—Lothrop vs. Caddy.
94—In re Baltic Fire Ins. Co.	209—Mitchell vs. Read.
	211—Wiley vs. Hopper.
96—Everitt vs. Garrison.	218—North vs. Reynolds.
103—Schloemer vs. Behrens.	234—Loughran vs. Brenaman.
115—Burril vs. Raphael.	236—Simon vs. Julian.
119—Thurber vs. Apolant.	238—Garrison vs. Miner.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
9—Santz vs. Buckingham.	11—Fassin vs. Browning.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	
29—Third-av. R. R. Co. vs. Forty-second-st. R. R. Co.	128—May vs. May.
	129—Mundorff vs. Mundorff.
30—Boyle vs. Manice.	131—Schreyer vs. Schreyer.
31—Mullen vs. Decker.	132—Casoni vs. Ree.
33—Newhall vs. Decker.	133—Gardner vs. Cummings.
43—Jex vs. James.	
98—Dickel vs. Newton.	134—Berg vs. Janeway.
118—Bassett vs. Wight.	135—Barrell vs. Cowdrey.
118½—Same vs. Same.	136—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
123—Towle vs. Remsen.	
124—Towle vs. De Witt.	137—Genet vs. Beekman.
127—Dennis vs. Billings.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien.	57—Clarke vs. Dunlap.
139—Funk vs. Orient Mutual Insurance Co.	93—Millan vs. Graham.
	463—Jacob vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Company
143—Sturn vs. Williams.	
191—Sturn vs. The Great Western Ins. Co.	465—Henderson vs. Savage.
	469—National Exchange Bank vs. Peet.
1043—Loftus vs. The Novelty Iron Works.	471 Cline vs. Donnelly.
265—Gercheidt vs. Gercheidt.	475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
	355—Dettolf vs. Crandall.
97—Costello vs. Casey.	335—Mathews vs. Loeb.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.	

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

226—Steward vs. Field.	572—Tag vs. Raifle.
226½—Field vs. Stewart.	456—Serp vs. Deneath.
228—Miller vs. Combination Bank Co.	512—Beckwith vs. Bates.
	578—McArthur vs. Cassidy.
206—Hamilton vs. Ansbury.	270—Claflin vs. Stern.
	546—Meddohlsen vs. Stein.
602—Jackson vs. Temple.	254—Frank vs. Hart.
603—Mather vs. Temple.	414—Gibson vs. Sprall.
604—Faitoute vs. Tempel.	506—Simonson vs. Walker.
262—Barnett vs. O'Brine.	296—Goeler vs. Spofford.
458—Tochman vs. Brown.	384—Sayles vs. Collins.
558—Nurkan vs. Thomas.	454—Miner vs. Mayer.
544—Vanduzer vs. d'Aubigne.	350—Norris vs. Koeler.
	158—Faron vs. Richardson.
550—Same vs. Same.	300—Kivlin vs. Talmadge.
526—Justice vs. Lang.	418—Cosker vs. 2d-av. R. R.
120—Honelt vs. Smith.	446—Woodbury vs. Gignoux.
462—Voegel vs. Blucke.	
78—Water Com'rs. of Detroit vs. Barr.	570—Magrath vs. Hinsly.
	442—Kein vs. McCormack.
48—Braun vs. Kelly.	1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
70—Stern vs. Wigginfall.	241—Frebing vs. Ohl.
—Kane vs. Kelly.	265½—Place vs. Seam.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.	161—Cary vs. Cary.
139—Scullin vs. Dolan.	397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
169—Green vs. Harris.	316—Schoenfd vs. Van Pelt.
—Knoth vs. Royal.	320—Grundy vs. Fowler.
—Howard vs. Merritt.	68—McCauly vs. Gary.
461—Woods vs. Merritt.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4607—Gallagher vs. Whiteside.	4497—Burkhardt vs. Ricateau.
4418—Boker vs. Cornell.	4516—Prentice vs. Weirsch.
4434—Groves vs. Marsh.	4542—Nosgerath vs. Barney.
4428—Miller vs. Scrymser.	
4464—Isaac vs. McAndrew.	4543—Armbruster vs. Martin.
4467—Zung vs. Reid.	
4488—Varief vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. Railroad Co.	4544—Leahey vs. Kingsley.
	4545—O'Brien vs. Muller.
	4546—Yurtle vs. Pink.
	4547—Soule vs. Benedict.

Part II.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
4,565—Wardell vs. Carnana.	4,539—Wild vs. Shepard.
4,430—Knapp vs. Keller-Jury.	4,268—Atherton vs. Hennessy.
4,474—Sims vs. Ferdon.	4,278—Cook vs. Casoni.
4,490—Shaw vs. Brett.	4,279—Hoff vs. Gronsberg.
4,495—Joyce vs. Nelson.	4,486—Sweezy vs. Ward.
4,491—Cassidy vs. Hayman.	4,472—Kreig vs. Sieman.
4,513—Sackett vs. Steinberg	4,483—Mull vs. Leland.
4,535—Berly vs. Buck.	4,527—Harris vs. Irving.
4,537—Pinckney vs. Fee.	

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.	Nos.
120—Richter vs. Newton Railroad Co.	22—Jenkins vs. Mendel.
	23—Rosengarden vs. Mendel.
122—Gunther vs. Newton Railroad Co.	24—Jenkins vs. Dengel.
237—Munday vs. Robbins.	34—Evrett vs. Murray.
70—Rogers vs. Keep et al.	55—Blower vs. Marison.
161—McCahill vs. Powel.	58—Côe vs. Cassidy.
52—Fries vs. Rosengarden	81—Hustin vs. Sheridan.
76—Brush vs. Barnes.	89—Listner vs. Wood.
158—Schrott vs. Beils.	125—Smith vs. Watkins.
168—Same vs. Same.	211—Drake vs. Bloom.
6—Gill vs. McHamee.	234—Knowles vs. Gibbons.
16—Linde vs. Elias.	242—Lapenien vs. Cornell.
17—Same vs. Same.	271—Drake vs. Brown.
21—Rosengarden vs. Dingal.	193—Bowen vs. Hopper.

DECISIONS.

STATE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 13.—No. 61.—L. Shuster Smith et al., respondents, vs. Abraham D. A. Miller, impleaded, &c., appellant; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide events.

No. 67.—Bridget Morrow et al., respondents, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company, appellant; judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 16.—Joseph Fellows, respondent, vs. John Herrman, appellant; order granting injunction reversed and motion for an injunction denied, and order appointing a receiver affirmed, without costs to either party.

No. 25.—John W. Shumway et al., executors, &c., respondents, vs. Isaac G. Shumway, impleaded, &c., appellants; judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 32.—The People, respondents, vs. Charles G. Miller et al., appellants; judgment affirmed with costs; remittitur stayed — days on motion of S. Hand.

No. 49.—E. F. Woods et al., appellants, vs. Marenco A. Wilder et al., respondents; judgment affirmed with costs.

No. 63.—Nelson M. Knickerbocker, plaintiff in error, vs. The People, defendants in error; conviction and judgment affirmed.

No. 64.—Sarah Wood, administratrix, &c., appellants, vs. Erastus B. Phillips, respondents; order granting new trial reversed and judgment for plaintiff on verdict, with costs.

No. 68.—Richard S. Roberts, survivor, &c., appellant, vs. Aaron N. Fisher et al., respondents; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.

No. 71.—The Glenville Woolen Company, respondents, vs. Alexander J. Cameron, appellant; judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Glenville Woolen Company, respondents, vs. Joseph Ripley, appellant; judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 73.—Albert B. Gibbs, appellant, vs. John W. Bates et al., respondents; judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 74.—Mary Garrity, respondent, vs. Nicholas H. Haves, appelant; judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 75.—John H. Bergen, executor, &c., respondent, vs. Henry Whittaker, Jr., impleaded, &c., appellant; judgment affirmed, with costs.

No. 76.—The Bank of the Commonwealth, appellant, vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of the City of New-York, respondent; judgment reversed and new trial granted; costs to abide event.

No. 77.—Alden S. Wilcox et al., respondents; judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 13.

By Judge Monell.

Blanchard vs. Hedges; Dusenberry vs. the Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; Kipper vs. Hogan; orders granted.

Steel vs. Page; motion denied.

Peck vs. Peck; motion granted.

Baird vs. Satterlee; Mitchel vs. Dik; Hannan vs. Beck; Hardway Bolt, Spike and Rivet Manufacturing Company vs. Caldwell; Hudson vs. Second-avenue Railroad Company; Fisk vs. Sixth-avenue Railroad Company; Hickock vs. Loomis; Bolton vs. Lock; Henderson vs. Jackson; Dacosi vs. Caffrata; Levi vs. Bridgewater Paint and Color Company; Meyer vs. Smith; Chambers vs. Durand; Mott vs. Ackerman; Allen vs. Kildare; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS, DEC. 13.

By Presiding Justice Ingraham.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lucy B. Teasdale; memoranda for counsel.

The People on the relation of Anton Novatug vs. The "Hiahol;" motion denied without costs.

By Judge Cardozo.

The City Bank of Brooklyn vs. Van Brunt; a stay of proceedings granted on stipulating, &c.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 13.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'64.107⅝	100 N.Y.C. & H..b.c.c. 92⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......106⅜	1,200 N. Y. C. & H. C. 87⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.......109⅞	10,000 do........s30. 87⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20 R.,'67.c.106⅝	20,000 do.........b3. 87⅛
35,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅛	1,200 Reading.........104
2,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 C.c.106⅝	400 do..........c.104⅛
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.106⅜	800 do.........s30.103⅜
18,900 do........c.106⅛	200 do.........s60.103
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.b3.110⅛	1,500 do.........s30.103⅜
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.61⅛	1,200 do.........s30.103⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 60⅜	400 L. S. & M. S........ 93⅛
2,000 S. Car. 6s, old... 89	25 do............. 93⅛
43,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 69⅜	1100 do......bet.call. 93⅛
7,000 Mo. St. 6s........ 93	5 Panama R......... 77
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 66	20 do............. 77⅜
3,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 96⅛	10 do............. 77⅛
500 N.Y. Cen. 6s,'83. 91⅛	10 do............. 77⅛
2,000 do.......... 91	300 U. Pacific......... 16⅜
4,000 Cen. P. G. bds.. 92⅜	400 do............ 16⅛
20,000 U. Pac. 1st....... 81	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.... 85⅛
7,000 do.......... 80⅞	100 do.....bet.call. 85⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W.1st. 94	100 C., C., C. & I........ 81
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88... 89⅛	100 N. J. Cen.........108⅛
2,000 Mor. & Es. 2d... 97	100 do.............108⅜
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 83⅛	500 Chi. & R. I.........108⅜
10,000 do.......... 83⅜	500 do..........b60.109
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st...102⅛	100 Mil. & St. P....b30. 59⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. Inc. 71	300 do............ 59½
5 Am. Ex. Bank.....112	13 do............ 59⅜
25 Continental Bank. 97	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.... 81⅝
7 Cen. Nat. Bank....106	100 Tol., W. & W....... 51⅛
10 Fourth Nat. B'k..109	200 Del., L. & W.......109⅜
10 Pacific Bank......200	200 Alt. & T. H......... 75
10 Del. & H. Can.....120	400 do............ 75
100 Pac. Mail......... 42⅜	100 Chi. & Alt. Pf......118⅛
100 do......... 42⅛	200 Ohio & M.......... 31⅜
100 W. U. Tel......b.c. 45⅛	100 Chi., B. & Q.........152⅛
300 do........... 46	42 do............152⅜
250 U. S. Express..... 35⅛	58 do............152
100 do.......b30. 35⅛	66 Mor. & Es. ex div. 89
	100 C., C. & I. C........ 18⅜
	25 N. Y. & N. H........150
	94 N. Y. & N. H. S.....143

SECOND BOARD.

$130,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.113⅛	200 Adams Ex.......... 65⅜
11,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62..107⅛	500 Harlem..........134
2,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'64.s3.107¼	600 L. S. & M. So....... 93⅛
10,000 do........107⅜	500 do.........b3. 93⅛
1,000 do........107⅛	100 do.........b.c. 93⅛
21,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65..107⅜	100 Union Pacific....... 16⅛
100,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65,N.109⅜	300 do............ 16⅛
30,000 U. S. 6s, cur.......110⅛	500 do.........b30. 16
10,000 do.........110⅛	10 Illinois Central....134⅛
50,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.s3.110	400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.s3. 84⅜
35,000 do.......110	300 do.........b.c. 84⅛
500 do.....small.109⅞	600 do............ 84½
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68..110⅜	200 do............ 84⅜
20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..106⅜	100 C., C., C. & I....... 80⅜
11,000 Tenn. St.6s,new. 60⅛	6 N. J. Cen.........108⅜
10,000 do.......b30. 60⅛	200 do.........b.c.109
1,000 La. 6s, old...... 71	200 Chi. & R. I.........108⅞
1,000 O. & M. Con. B. 90⅛	600 do...........c.109
1,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.. 92⅜	100 do............109⅛
100 Pacific Mail.....b30. 42⅜	100 do............109⅜
500 West. Union Tel.. 45⅛	100 do............109⅛
300 do.......b3. 45⅜	200 Mil. & St. P........ 59⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 91⅜	28 do............ 59⅛
10,000 N. Y. Cen. & H. Ctfs.......s3. 86⅜	50 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 81⅜
60,000 do......b.c. 86⅛	100 Tol., W. & W...s.0. 51⅛
100 Erie Railway....... 24	600 B., H. & Erie....... 2⅛
100 do.............. 23⅞	200 do............ 2⅜
	100 Ohio & Miss....... 21⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold show much steadiness in the market at 110½@110⅝ ₽ cent. Whatever opinion may be entertained in regard to a lower figure before the New Year, when the disbursements of Gold Interest will be large, there seems to be a qualifying influence at work, growing out of the free demand for Exchange at rates more closely approximating to the Specie shipping point than usual for December. This demand is already running ahead of the Cotton Exchange created at the South, and which soon finds its way to New-York. It is, no doubt, influenced to some extent by the disarrangement of the Atlantic Cables, and the consequent suspension of what are known as Cable transfers of Money between New-York and London. The sight rates for Exchange to-day are 109⅝@109⅞ ₽ cent., which terms, allowing 2¼ ₽ cent. per annum Interest in London on 60-day Bills, would make the latter equal here to a small fraction over 109⅛@109¼ ₽ cent. The sales of 60-days London yesterday were at 108⅞@108⅞ ₽ cent. Today the quotation is 108⅞@109 ₽ cent. and the market tending to some firmness on the inquiry for short sight Bills at the rates above noted.

The Money market works steadily at 6 ₽ cent. on call loan, and 7@8 ₽ cent. on prime paper. Among the Stock people the supply, is comparatively easy, because of the absence of anything like a decided *Bull* account in the Public Funds and the dullness of speculation in the Gold Room. Most of the United States 5-20s, and especially the 1867s, are scarce on the Street, and there is no large surplus of any of the other classes or of the 10-40s. The transactions in Gold of a speculative nature are so reduced as to require small Money balances to carry them over.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were in nearly all respects at the same quotations as yesterday. There is not only much steadiness in prices, but a limited offering of the 5-20 and other Stocks, except on options ahead or on borrowed Bonds. The Southern State Bonds are higher on Tennessees and South Carolinas, and not so firm on Virginias. The Missouris continue scarce at 92½@93 ₽ cent. On the Miscellaneous Shares there is less movement in Western Telegraph. The New-York Central, Reading and Western Railways moved somewhat irregularly. In the forenoon prices were steady.

After a firm opening in the Long Room, but with the exception of Reading, which was taken freely on seller's options at nearly the cash price, the market was off at the Second Board and in the Long Room ⅛@¼ ₽ cent., the North-west Stocks and the St. Paul's and New-York Central showing weakness, while Central Scrip and Rock Island were better supported.

After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 13.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅛	107⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	110
American Gold	110⅝	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅛	60½
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅛	91⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87⅛	86⅜
Reading Railroad	103⅞	103¾
Chicago and Rock Island	108¾	108¾
North-west Common	75⅛	75⅛
North-west Preferred	85⅛	85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	42⅜	41⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81⅛	81½
St. Paul Common	59⅛	59⅜
Lake Shore	93⅛	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31	31
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	51⅛
Western Telegraph	45⅛	45¾
Erie	24⅛	23⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13.

Gold receipts	$789,347 91
Gold payments	295,613 74
Gold balance	60,269,677 07
Currency receipts	210,652 50
Currency payments	444,684 19
Currency balance	6,053,628 33
Customs	371,000 0

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81.....110⅛	5-20 coup., '67..........110
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81.....113⅛	5-20 reg., '68..........106⅞
5-20 coup., '62.........107⅛	5-20 coup., '68..........110⅛
5-20 coup., '64.........107⅛	10-40 reg...............106⅜
5-20 coup., '65.........107⅜	10-40 coup..............106⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...109⅜	6s currency.............110⅛
5-20 reg., '67..........106⅜	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old........ 61⅛	Arkansas 6s, funded.. 65
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 60	Ohio 6 ₽ cent., '81.....103
Va. 6s, old........... 65⅛	Ill. Canal bonds, '70...100
Va. 6s reg., old...... 50	Ill. coupon 6s, '77.....100
Georgia 6s............ 80	Ill. coupon 6s, '79.....100
Ga. 7s, new bonds.... 91⅛	Ill. War Loan..........100
N. Car. 6s, old....... 45⅛	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '73....100
N. Car. Fdg. Act, '66.. 24⅛	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '78....100
N. C. Fdg. Act, n. bds. 24⅛	Mich. 6 ₽ cent., '83....100
N. Car. Special tax... 18	Mich. 7 ₽ cent., '78....100
S. Car. 6s............ 89	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L'n...107
S. Car. new bonds..... 69⅛	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L'n...107
S. Car., April & Oct... 66	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '72.x102⅛
Mo. 6s................ 92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '73..102⅛
Mo. H. & St. Jos. Iss. 92⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '74..102⅛
Louisiana 6s.......... 71	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '75..102⅛
California 7s.........112¼	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '77..102⅛
Connecticut 6s........101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Can. L., '78..102⅛
Rhode Island 6s.......101	N. Y. 5s, Can. L., '74..100
Alabama 8s............100	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 91	Gt. West. 1st, '68......100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 89⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.... 87	Gt. West. 2d, '93....... 80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub..... 87	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90...... 81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76.100⅛	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st...... 75
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76.100⅛	Gal. & Chi. ex..........100
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83... 85	Gal. & Chi. 2d.......... 95
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80.. 82	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......100
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88.. 79	Morris & Essex 1st.....100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77 87⅛	Morris & Essex 2d...... 97⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......100
Harlem 1st M.......... 99⅛	N. J. Central 2d........100
Har. C. M. & S. F...... 90⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds......103
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..... 92⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st.102⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₽ ct. 1st.111⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 97
Mich. S. 7 ₽ ct. 2d.... 94	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 81
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₽ ct 97⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....... 98
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M 98	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 93
Central Pac. bds....... 92⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th...... 79
Union Pac. 1st bds..... 80⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F........100
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.... 62	Chi. & Alt. 1st.........102⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s.... 50	Chi. & Alt. Inc......... 92⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₽ ct., '75..106	Ohio & Miss. 1st........ 99⅛
Alt. & T. H. 1st........ 95	Ohio & Miss. Cons...... 90
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref... 81	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 95⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 71	St. L. & I. M. 1st...... 89⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F...... 98	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.105
Chi. & N.W. Int. bds... 89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 94⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M..... 94	Mil. & St. P.I.&M. D. 89
Lack. & West. bds.....102	Mil. & St. Paul 2d...... 84
Del., L. & W. 1st....... 97	Joliet & Chi. 1st.......106
Del., L. & W. 2d........ 95⅛	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 83⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex..... 94	Tol., P. & War., E. D. 83
Tol. & Wab. 2d......... 85	Tol., P. & War. 2d...... 67
Tol. & Wab. E. bds..... 78	N. Y. & N. H. 6s........ 96⅛
Tol. & Wab. cons. conv 82⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York..............138	Continental............. 97
Manhattan.............149	Importers' & Traders'.159
Merchants'............116⅛	Park....................169
Mechanics'............137	Manuf. & Merchants'.100
Union.................137	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
America...............145	Central National.......108
City..................214	Fourth National........109
Phenix................107	Ninth National.........113
Tradesmen's...........153	Tenth National.........128
Fulton................160	Oriental...............154
Mechanics' & Traders'135	Gold Exchange.......... 70
Merch. Exchange.......103	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.100
Leather Manuf.........195	Del. & Hudson Canal.119⅛
Seventh Ward..........112	Pennsylvania Coal......220
State of New-York.....104	Maryland Coal Co....... 20
Commerce..............125	Spring Mountain Coal 41
Broadway..............300	Canton Co., Baltimore. 67⅛
Ocean................. 70	Cum. Coal and Iron..... 25
Mercantile............124	Western Union Tel...... 45⅛
Chatham...............170	Quicksilver Mining..... 4
Bank of the Republic.116	Quicksilver Preferred 8
Irving................118	Mariposa Mining........ 5
Metropolitan..........136	Mariposa Preferred..... 10⅛
Citizens'.............140	Adams Express.......... 65⅛
Grocers'..............118	Wells-Fargo Express. 31⅛
Market................126	Wells-Fargo Ex Scrip 2⅛
Nassau................106⅛	American Express....... 46
Shoe & Leather........163	Pacific Mail........... 42⅛
Corn Exchange.........130	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	98	98½
City 6s, New	99⅞	100
Camden and Amboy	199	199⅛
Pennsylvania Central	61⅞	62
Reading	103⅝	103¾
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¼
Northern Central	41	41¼
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	33⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	90¼	90⅝

We understand that notice was given to the Stock Exchange, today, that the transfers of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Stock are soon to be closed at the Farmers' Fund. The significance of this notice was not understood on the Street, but is supposed to have reference to the recent legal troubles of the concern in Boston.

The New-Jersey Central Road will pay a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₽ Cent.* Dec. 30. Tranfers close Dec. 14.

The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad for the fourth week in November, 1870, were:

	1870.	1869.
Freight	$33,815	$34,117
Coal	22,067	11,342
Passengers	14,706	14,136
Miscellaneous	3,400	5,600
Total	$73,990	$65,196
Add three weeks	182,394	154,239
Total four weeks	$256,385	$219,435

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the

First week in December were	$33,252
First week in December, 1869	19,439
Increase	$13,813

The week's exports from this port of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the Currency value of $4,679,671.

Mr. E. ATKINSON has addressed a communication to the Boston *Journal* relative to the Union Pacific Railroad, which is reprinted elsewhere in this paper.

The Muskegon (Wis.) *News & Reporter* publishes some statistics of the Lumber trade of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, showing that the amount of Lumber cut into boards and timber on Muskegon Lake was 236,429,673 feet, and at White Lake 55,000,000 feet, making a total for Muskegon County of 299,909,673 feet, a falling off from the amount of 1869 of 119,400,832. The grand total from the whole eastern shore was as follows:

County.	1869.	1869.
Muskegon	419,330,555	289,429,673
Ottawa	225,000,000	176,000,000
Ministee	170,000,000	115,800,000
Oceana	85,000,000	67,000,000
Mason	72,000,000	59,000,000
Grand Traverse	19,000,000	26,500,000
South Haven, St. Joseph, Holland	21,000,000	24,600,000
Total	1,011,330,555	758,329,673

The deficiency for 1870 being 253,000,882 feet. As great as this falling off has been, the business is nevertheless immense. The average price realized throughout the season has been $15 per thousand feet, giving for the 758,329,673 feet the enormous sum of $11,374,945.

The Titusville (Penn.) *Herald*, of Dec. 12, in summing up the business in Petroleum in November, says:

"The decrease in the Petroleum production for the month amounted to about 2,100 barrels per day, as shown by our tables of stocks and shipments from the entire region. The decrease as reported by each farm or district amounted to nearly 2,400 barrels, but a careful collection of figures, according to the method employed by the *Herald*, indicates that the figures given first are as nearly correct as possible.

The total production for the month was 549,362 bbls., against 624,902 bbls. the preceding month, giving an average daily production of about 18,000 bbls. This decrease is much greater than was generally anticipated, and in all probability is twice as great as that which will be shown by any month subsequent. But few wells were struck, and those were principally in localities where the decline was greatest. The only points in the producing region where any material increase was noticed, was in the vicinity of Brady's Bend, and in the Upper Pine Creek region. The total increase in these localities will not aggregate over 300 bbls. daily. Many of the farms lying adjacent to Oil Creek, show no quotable change in the yield for the month, while upon others there was a slight gain of from five to twenty barrels each.

The following table shows the production during November, 1870:

	Bbls.
Total shipment of crude for November of barrels of forty-five gallons each	536,784
Add to reduce to barrels of forty-three gallons each	24,966
Total shipment of barrels of 43 gallons each	561,750
Stock on hand Nov. 1	576,014
Stock on hand Dec. 1	554,626
Deduct decrease on Dec. 1	21,388
Total production during November	540,362
Average per day for thirty-one days	18,012
Average per day in November, 1869	13,317
Daily increase November, 1870, over November, 1869	4,695

On Dec. 1, the entire stock of the oil region amounted to 554,626 barrels, or about 21,000 barrels less than at the close of the preceding month. The stock in iron tanks was only about 5,000 barrels less than at the close of October, while the stock at the wells shows a decrease of about 8,000 barrels. The refiners' and pipe companies' stocks were also about 8,000 barrels less than on Oct. 31. The report of refiners' and pipe companies' stocks includes those at every point in the region, and are as correct as it is possible for them to be. In no case have they been overestimated, we believe, and there are doubtless one or two points where small stocks were held that have escaped notice.

The shipments of crude or its equivalent during the month of November amounted to 561,750 barrels, or about 88,000 barrels in excess of those of October. The river shipments amounted to about 41,000 barrels, and were from Oleopolis and points below Franklin on the Allegheny. Most of the production of Brady's Bend was shipped by river.

RECAPITULATION OF THE SHIPMENTS.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	106,938	To Philadelphia	49,560
To Cleveland	203,315	To Pittsburg	113,155
To Boston	19,041	To other points	44,275
Total			536,784

The following table exhibits the shipments of crude equivalent from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870:

	Bbls.		Bbls.
To New-York	1,199,970	To Philadelphia	402,205
To Cleveland	1,709,779	To Pittsburg	1,020,027
To Boston	149,421	To other points	300,907
Total			4,782,309

There was not much change in prices for the month as compared with those of October, and the variation was small. The opening prices were maintained until the close, with a slight increase observable from the 20th to the close.

	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.		Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Dec. 1	$2 95	$3 05	Dec. 16	$3 00	$3 20
Dec. 2	2 95	3 05	Dec. 17	3 05	3 20
Dec. 3	2 95	3 05	Dec. 18	3 00	3 20
Dec. 4	2 95	3 05	Dec. 19	2 95	3 20
Dec. 5	2 97½	3 05	Dec. 21	2 95	3 20
Dec. 7	2 95	3 05	Dec. 22	3 00	3 20
Dec. 8	2 95	3 07½	Dec. 23	3 02½	3 25
Dec. 9	2 95	3 10	Dec. 25	3 05	3 25
Dec. 10	3 00	3 10	Dec. 26	3 05	3 30
Dec. 11	3 00	3 10	Dec. 28	3 10	3 35
Dec. 12	3 00	3 15	Dec. 29	3 10	3 30
Dec. 14	3 00	3 15	Dec. 30	3 10	3 30
Dec. 15	3 00	3 15			

The following shows the daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district during the months indicated:

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
January, bbls	....	9,700	10,192	12,634
February, bbls	....	9,200	9,967	11,917
March, bbls	....	8,621	9,891	12,385
April, bbls	....	8,537	11,067	12,974
May, bbls	....	9,790	10,153	14,165
June, bbls	....	10,102	11,324	14,847
July, bbls	....	10,698	11,697	15,969
August, bbls	....	11,981	12,157	17,777
September, bbls	9,700	11,033	12,645	19,489
October, bbls	9,600	10,133	13,071	20,158
November, bbls	9,800	10,275	13,317	18,012
December, bbls	10,400	9,737	12,844	....

The following table exhibits the total number of gallons of oil exported from the United States from Jan. 1, 1870, to Dec. 1, 1870:

	1870. Gallons.	1869. Gallons.
From New-York	80,124,012	62,541,921
Other ports	48,275,228	31,688,831
Total	128,399,240	91,240,818
Same time 1868		92,144,312
Same time 1867		61,267,828

Union Pacific Railroad.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL.

To the Editors of the Boston Daily Journal:

Holders of the securities of the Union Pacific Railroad and others to which advances of Government bonds have been made, have had the value of their property materially changed within a few days, by alleged demands of the Government upon the officers of the road, and by imputations of default in the payment of interest upon such Government bonds. If there has been a default, the holders of securities must take the consequences, even though they are entirely innocent parties; but such a change in the value of property, now very largely held by trustees and others having no control over the management of the road, ought not to be fostered or promoted by the Press, except upon absolute certainty.

In the case of the Pacific Railroad, there has been not only no default in the opinion and belief of its officers, but in the opinion of most eminent counsel, hardly an opportunity for default has occurred, and no chance for the officers of the road even to expect a claim from the Government upon them to do more than the Government had the absolute power to do, and actually has done for itself, viz.: the withholding of one-half the price of Government transportation, and applying the same toward reimbursement for bonds granted to the road.

The confusion which exists in the public mind is due to the fact that the Government has granted bonds to these roads. These bonds carry upon their face a certain promise to pay money and interest to whoever holds them. They were granted to the road to aid in its construction, upon certain conditions; but among those conditions there is not one that implies that the roads undertook all the conditions of the bond itself. The bonds were things granted to be used, and the conditions of reimbursement are contained in the act whereby they were granted and cannot be contained elsewhere.

If this act, with its conditions, which constitutes a lien upon the road and its appurtenances, and not any mortgage executed by the road, containing other and different provisions. The whole obligation of the roads toward the Government arises from their acceptance of the franchise, the land, and the bonds, upon certain conditions contained in the act or acts.

The conditions as to payment are contained in one section of the original act and one section of an amendment thereto. The first one in the original, which remains unchanged, obliges the roads to pay the Government bonds at maturity, that is, at the expiration of thirty years from their date. No one denies the obligation, and no default can be possible until such maturity. The second obligation is that the roads shall do the Government business at fair rates. This has been fully complied with, and there can be no question that the Government has, by the use of the roads, saved far more than the interest upon all the bonds granted, which possibility of saving was one of the chief reasons for the grant itself.

The next condition is the only one in which the payment of the interest upon the Government bonds is imposed upon the roads at all, and it prescribes the manner of such payment in the following terms: "All compensation for services rendered for the Government shall be applied to the payment of said bonds and interest until the amount is fully paid." This clause was altered in the amendment so as to provide that only "one-half the compensation should be so applied."

The last condition is, that after the road should be completed, until the bonds and interest were fully paid, at least five per centum of the net receipts should be applied to such payment, but as the Union Pacific at least has not been accepted as finished, no demand has been made under this condition, and when it is it will be met.

That it was the intention of the framers of the law to limit the obligations of the Company to an annual application of one-half the charge for Government transportation, and five per centum of the net receipts toward the payment of bonds and interest, is clearly indicated by the fact that an amendment was offered imposing upon the roads the semi-annual payment of interest as it matured, and this amendment was voted down. Moreover, if this obligation was upon them, the obligation to apply five per centum of the net receipts to the payment thereof, that is to say, of bonds and interest, was surplusage and of no effect, because the interest being met under the general obligation, nothing more could possibly be paid until the principal should mature, and there is no sign of any provision that such five per centum was to form a sinking fund.

It might even be claimed that the Government had fully committed itself to this construction of the law, by paying over to the corporation, in money, one-half the price of governmental transportation ever since the road was opened, and purchasers of bonds, who have been satisfied of their security, not only from the terms of the law itself, but by the very action of the Government itself, may feel justly aggrieved.

Holders of land-grant bonds have no cause to be disturbed, as it is specially stipulated that the lien of the Government shall only apply to lands remaining in the ownership of the roads at the time of default, and as the Union Pacific Railroad, the only one by whom land-grant bonds have been issued, transferred its title or parted with its ownership to the trustees of the land-grant bonds in order to make the issue of land-grant bonds possible, the Government, even in case of proved default of the roads, is barred from enforcing its lien upon the lands. They are now owned by the trustees, to be sold for the payment of the land-grant bonds, and only the surplus, if any, will revert to the road.

The first mortgage bonds upon the roads are so made a first mortgage by express provision in the second act, and the Government can only take possession subject to that lien. Stockholders are of course subject to all contingencies, and rightly so, since they elect the officers who are bound to fulfill all obligations. It is the holders of the bonds whose interests have been harmed by this agitation, which we hope may be settled soon in exact accordance with the law as it stands, whatever exception may be taken to the conditions of the law itself and its original expediency. As it stands, both Government and corporation are bound by it.

The parties now in the control and management took the charter as they found it; asked its amendment because upon its original terms the work could not be undertaken; obtained the right to issue first mortgage bonds, and the release of one-half the Government transportation fees, and then at great risk and with immense efforts completed the road long before the year 1876, which was the time originally contemplated for its completion. The completion of this road to the Pacific has been counted a great public gain, yet in many respects the persons who have risked large private fortunes in its construction are now often censured, as if they had committed a grave fault or had done some great injury. The question as to whether or not the Government should grant subsidies or bonds to railroads at all is a distinct question, and is not a part of this case. In this case the act was passed, not, so far as the Union Pacific is concerned, at the instance of those by whom it is now controlled, and by whom it has been built.

They assumed it as they found it, asked an amendment—which was granted—by which the risk involved in its construction was intended to be made somewhat less, and then, still under a risk which they would never incur again, they did what has been esteemed a great service. They will receive exact justice from the Government; but from the people they deserve consideration as well as justice meted out with no illiberal or narrow reservations.

E. ATKINSON.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

FUNDING FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

Within the past three months a very large amount of Five-Twenty Bonds have been funded through our office into the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, besides large sales of the same securities for new investments.

We deal in Central Pacific Bonds the same as in Government Securities, and regard them as affording the desired medium for funding Five-Twenty Bonds, *without reduction of interest and with unimpaired security.*

They are all Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1.

☞ *They are well known, and have a ready market in all the money centres of this country and Europe, are daily quoted at the Stock Exchange, and can be sold at current market price as readily as the Bonds of the Government.*

The EARNINGS of the Road *for* 1870 *will reach Eight Million Dollars*, and the increase is shown in the following figures:

Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1870....$7,417,317
Earnings from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1869....5,260,882
Increase in 1870....$2,156,435

We keep a supply of these Securities on hand, and furnish them at current market price, which today is 92½.

This price includes the coupon due Jan. 1, for which three per cent. in gold will be received by the purchaser, on bonds bought during this month.

Proceeds of $1,000 5-20 bond of 1867, sold today at 110....$1,100 00
Cost of $1,000 Central Pacific bond, today at 92½....925 00
Difference realized....$175 00

We continue, as heretofore, to buy and sell Government Bonds, make Collections, receive Deposits, subject to check at sight without notice, and allow interest on balances, and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF THE PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five-sixths of the road are already graded.

Cross-ties for the same are all delivered upon the line.

Nearly one-third of the track is laid with rails.

Over one-half the dock and bridge work is completed.

A THOUSAND MEN are vigorously pushing the work to completion, and the whole line will be finished and ready for business by May next.

The Company, being determined to push the work as rapidly as possible, offer the remainder of the LOAN at 85 and accrued interest in currency.

We regard this enterprise as one of the very best in the South, and confidently recommend the Bonds to our correspondents and customers.

A liberal commission allowed agents, and those who buy to sell again.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

☞ ALABAMA STATE INDORSED BONDS, bearing eight per cent. gold interest, issued by the Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad, and Selma and Gulf Railroad, at ninety-five and accrued interest in currency.

This line of railway forms the shortest route from Memphis to the sea, and will command, on completion, the vast cotton traffic of Alabama and Mississippi, which States it traverses. In addition to this a large part of the freight by way of the Mississippi River will seek, at Memphis, the more rapid transportation to the sea afforded by these lines. One hundred miles of this line are completed, and show large earnings from way traffic alone. The completion of the enterprise is already assured by the large sales of bonds and liberal subscriptions of town and county aid.

Considered as a railway mortgage alone, these bonds are equal to any now in the market. But in addition to the lien on the railway property, the bonds are secured by the obligation of the State of Alabama indorsed upon them, which has been declared by the leading lawyers of New-York to be as binding on the State as the currency bonds, which now sell on the Stock Exchange above par.

For sale at ninety-five and accrued interest, by HENRY CLEWS & CO., Financial Agents of State of Alabama.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAIL ROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON., No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	21	Leather, sides	12,073
Bees-wax, pks	2	Resin, bbls	100
Cotton, bales	7,450	Pea-nuts, bags	987
Copper, bbls	50	Pork, bbls	1,470
Cotton-seed cake, pks	52	Tallow, pks	325
Dried Fruit, pks	157	Lard, pks	641
Eggs, bbls	420	Beef, pks	3,161
Flour, bbls	18,505	Cut-meats, pks	537
B. W. Flour, bags	81	Butter, pks	2,645
Wheat, bushels	23,417	Cheese, pks	5,161
Corn, bushels	27,200	Oil-cake, pks	994
Oats, bushels	56,406	Linseed-oil, tons	11
Malt, bushels	25,550	Tobacco, pks	855
Grass-seed, bushels	1,200	Tobacco, hhds	54
Beans, bushels	1,320	Tea, half chests	14
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	340
Corn-meal, bags	260	Wool, bales	105
Hops, bales	325	Starch, pks	700
Hides, No	2,419	Rice, pks	173
Hides, bdls	1,644	Sumac, bags	126

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Baltimore*, for Liverpool—176 boxes Cheese, 857 bbls. Pork, 80 boxes Beef, 343 boxes Bacon, 1,308 bags Clover-seed, 597 bales Cotton, 160 tcs. Lard, 150 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—1,448 bales Cotton, 8,561 bushels Corn, 7,586 bushels Wheat, 3 boxes Bacon, 4 cases Silks, 8 cases Silk Ribbons, 500 tcs Beef, 2 bbls. Apples.

By the bark *Mexican*, for Dublin—25,943 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—18 pks. Mutton, 5 bbls. Tongues, 4 tcs. Rice, 146 hhds. Tallow, 174 boxes Bacon, 10 hhds. Stearine, 110 tcs. Lard, 39 boxes Clocks, 50 boxes Tobacco, 112 casks Sperm-oil, 4 bbls. Sperm-oil, 17 cases Sewing-machines, 100 dozen Washboards, 253 bbls. Apples, 2 boxes Quinine, 10 boxes Bromide Potassium, 386 bales Cotton, 50 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 21 casks Fish Foots, 15 bbls. Bladders.

By the bark *Harriet*, for Hamburg—30 casks Metal, 1,887 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Silesia*, for Hamburg—500 bbls. Syrup, 107 cases Sewing-machines, 700 bales Cotton, 800 boxes Extract, 2 hhds. Tobacco, 8 bales Tobacco, 132 boxes Tobacco, 1,726 bags Coffee, 37 cases Cigars, 194 pks. Grease, 40 Car-wheels, 150 boxes Fustic, 2,305 bags Seed, 275 tcs. Lard, 58 bags Bones, 225 boxes Dye-wood, 7 tons Dye-wood, 102 boxes Clocks, 10 cases Essential Oil, 20 casks Asphaltum, 10 bbls Apples, 2 cases Rifles.

ASHES—Pots continue quiet, but steady at $6 75@$7 25; Pearls continue dull and nominal at $8 50@$9 25 ₽ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in some request at unchanged prices; sales 2,000 lbs. Yellow at 32c.@32½c. ₽ lb.

BRICKS—Have been quoted firm on a moderate offering, and fair inquiry.

CANDLES—Have been selling only in a retail way within our previous range.

COAL—Has been held with more confidence, but has been without activity.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale, but has been quoted firm in price.

COFFEE—Rio has been salable and firm. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 3,300 bags by the Norwegian brig *Volkyrien*, 4,600 bags by the Danish bark *Svanen*, 1,000 bags by the British bark *Peony*, and 200 bags by the steamer *North America*, on private terms; also, at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the Danish schooner *Elise*, on private terms. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS make the week's receipts of Rio 7,800 bags; sales, 30,347 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 27,357 bags here, and 52,504 bags at all the distributing ports. They now quote cargo prices of Rio thus: Ordinary cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; fair cargoes, 10½c.@10¾c.; good cargoes, 11¼c.@11¾c.; prime cargoes, 12¼c.@12¾c., gold, ₽ lb., in bond, with 60 day's credit. Other kinds have been in moderate request, and quoted steady. We quote: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₽ lb.

Stock of Rio in First Hands.

	Bags.
At Galveston	5,000
At Mobile	3,553
At Baltimore	16,594
At New-York	27,357
Grand total	52,504

COTTON—Has been quoted at ⅛c. ₽ lb. lower on a freer offering, with a moderate movement noted for early delivery, chiefly for shipment and spinning purposes, and a fairly active trade for forward delivery, mostly for December and January. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,244 bales for early delivery, (of which 675 bales were to arrive,) including 2,642 bales to shippers, 1,572 bales to spinners and 30 bales to speculators. Also, 11,500 bales for forward delivery, basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, 400 bales, at 14 15-16c., 1,600 bales at 15c., 500 bales at 14 15-16c.; January, 600 bales at 15c., 400 bales at 14 15-16c.; January and February, 200 bales each at 15¼c.; December, 100 bales at 15c., and March, 100 bales at 15 7-16c., together; January, 200 bales, February, 200 bales, and March, 300 bales, private terms; March, 300 bales at 15⅜c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; free on board at Charleston, 100 bales on private terms; and today, for December, 200 bales at 15c., 1,000 bales at 14⅞c., 200 bales at 14 15-16c.; January, 100 bales at 15⅛c., 1,300 bales at 15c., 900 bales at 14 15-16c., 300 bales at 14⅞c.; December and January, 200 bales each at 14 15-16c.; February, 400 bales at 15⅛c.; February and March, 100 bales each at 15⅛c., 100 bales each at 15 3-16c.; February, March and April, 100 bales each at 15¼c.; March, 100 bales at 15⅜c., 300 bales at 15⅛c.; May, 300 bales at 15⅝c.

Closing prices of Cotton in New-York today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅜	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	15	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝
Middling	15⅛	15½	15¾	16
Good Middling	16	16¼	16⅜	16¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	7,450
Receipts last week	16,931
Receipts the preceding week	33,330
Receipts since Sept. 1	379,330
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	757,447
Receipts preceding year	658,429
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Exports since our last	4,988
Exports since Sept. 1	196,031
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,042
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,597
Estimated stock here	77,500

FISH—A very moderate call has been noted for most descriptions, since our last, on the basis of previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in reduced supply in the open market, and has been held with rather more confidence, with a moderate inquiry noted, mainly for shipping and family extras, prices of which have favored sellers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,150 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, $5 10@$5 45; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 90@$6 15; good to fancy, $6 15@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 80@$6 10; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20, ₽ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₽ bbl	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 65@ 5 65
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 45
Extra State	5 90@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 80@ 6 10
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour has been in quite moderate request, but has been held with more firmness. Sales reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues in demand at $3 95@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₽ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn-meal has been offered and purchased more freely at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 25 for Jersey; $4 50 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate request, ranging from $2 90@$3 35 ₽ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 15@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 95@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 50

FRUIT—There has been a somewhat livelier trade reported, in a jobbing way, but at less buoyant prices. Sales have been made, since our last, of 6,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 55@$2 57½ ₽ box; 135 bbls. Currants, on the basis of 11¼c. ₽ lb.; 200 boxes Languedoc Almonds, 200 do. Valencia Shelled do., 50 boxes Princess do., to arrive; 100 cases Figs and 25 cases Citron, on private terms; also, 20 casks Prunes at 12¾c.@13c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown rather more animation, but at somewhat variable prices, opening with an appearance of increased firmness, on a very limited offering of prime samples, but closing rather easier for buyers, with more disposition on the part of sellers to offer stock, though not at any important concessions in values. The dealings have been mainly in new crop No. 2 Spring, old crop Spring, and old crop new Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat, chiefly for shipment, though partly for milling purposes. New crop No. 2 Spring has been moderately dealt in within the range of $1 37@$1 38 for Chicago and Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 36@$1 37, in store, though early in the day holders claimed 1c.@2c. a bushel more. New No. 1 Spring has been in some request at $1 38@$1 39, but has been generally held at $1 40@$1 42, in store and afloat. Old crop Spring has attracted rather more attention at from $1 15@$1 32, as the extremes, chiefly at from $1 25@$1 32, in store and afloat, the latter rate for No. 1 delivered. Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been inquired for at from $1 35@$1 46 for very inferior to strictly prime. White Wheat has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 117,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 65; Red and Amber Western at $1 35@$1 46; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 39; No. 2 do., $1 37@$1 38 for fair to prime loads, afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 30½@$1 32½; old Spring at $1 15@$1 32; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 46½; new Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 46½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₽ bushel. Corn has been in better supply, and quoted lower, on a moderate trade. The main inquiry has been for home use, though there has been some export call for White. Most of the business has been in new Mixed Western at from 73c.@76½c. ₽ bushel. A light trade was reported in old Mixed Western on the basis of 81½c. for prime, in store. The movements in White and Yellow have been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,500 bushels at 81½c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 73c.@76½c. for new Mixed Western; 77c.@83c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 77c.@85c. for White do., ₽ bushel. Rye has been in slack demand, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 12 for State, ₽ bushel; sales, 3,400 bushels. Barley has been in very moderate request at yielding prices. Sales have been reported of 31,500 bushels, including Canada West, at $1 09@$1 12; Canada East, 90c.@92½c.; Western, 90c.@$1, and State at 78c.@83c. ₽ bushel. Barley-malt has been inactive, lower and irregular, including Canada (nominally) at 90c.@$1 10 for poor to choice, and State at 80c.@97c. ₽ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower, on a very limited call from all sources. Sales have been reported since our last of 42,500 bushels at 55c.@62c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c., afloat, for new Mixed Western, 60c. for State, and 58c.@60½c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₽ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 7,586 bushels Wheat and 8,561 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 25,943 bushels Wheat for Dublin.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been slow of sale at about former prices. 300 Bags were placed at 13¼c., currency.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in demand at steady rates. We quote at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 80c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Manila has been dull and nominal at about 12¼c., gold, ₽ lb. Jute has been in some request, and 100 bales low grade have been placed at 5c., gold, ₽ lb. Of Jute Butts, 1,500 bales have been sold, to arrive, at 3¾c., currency, ₽ lb. Other kinds have varied little.

HIDES—There has been a moderate demand noted for desirable lots at unchanged prices.

HOPS—Continue inactive at drooping prices. We quote the range from 8c.@16c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₽ lb. Receipts, 325 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been moderately sought after, on the basis of previous quotations.

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand at uniform rates. Most of the business has been in the better qualities of Hemlock Sole. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₽ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in light demand at 22¼c.@22¾c. ₽ lb., sales, 185,000 lbs. All kinds of Iron have been very dull, but quoted nominally unaltered as to price. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been in slack request at old figures. Of Straits Tin, 450 slabs changed hands at 33c., gold; of Charcoal Plates, 1,500 boxes, and of Charcoal Terne, 1,000 boxes on private terms; market rather stronger. We are indebted to Messrs. S. W. HOPKINS & CO. for the following statement of the exports of Rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

	Month ending Oct. 31.		Ten months ending Oct. 31.	
Countries.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.	1869. Tons.	1870. Tons.
United States	18,743	28,219	262,829	341,629
British	260	4,793	23,929	34,705
Cuba	....	10	885	3,199
Brazil	1,091	281	2,913	3,232
Chili	115	869	2,702	13,849
Peru	....	349	18,720	13,086
Europe.				
Russia	50,607	10,196	247,278	204,000
Sweden	505	474	3,938	2,595
Prussia	3,508	2,603	14,910	41,912
Illyria, Croatia and Dalmatia	553	2,578	22,317	35,495
France	315	20	4,235	362
Holland	203	252	10,078	15,212
Spain and Canaries	613	936	11,609	10,850
Asia.				
British India	10,320	8,658	76,200	140,845
Australia	2,004	417	19,842	7,798
Africa.				
Egypt	26	102	6,051	2,116
Other countries	7,581	9,016	65,123	60,477
Total	96,444	69,773	793,619	931,991
Old iron to all countries	15,515	6,822	95,131	92,593
Pig-iron to U. States	13,668	12,875	118,297	97,586

MOLASSES—There has been quite an active movement in New-Orleans at firm prices; sales 1,450 bbls. part at auction, at from 65c.@72½c. ₽ gallon. In other kinds a light trade has been reported at irregular figures, including small lots of Porto Rico, at 48c.@50c., and Demerara at 40c. ₽ gallon. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@72½c., ₽ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@28c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@72½c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted firm, with a fair inquiry noted. Strained has been scarce and wanted at $2 05 ₽ 280 lbs. Of No. 2 and 1 Resin 2,900 bbls. have been placed at from $2 25@$2 ₽ 280 lbs. Tar has been quiet at previous figures. Spirits Turpentine has been sold to the extent of 130 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 46½c. for merchantable, showing a weaker market. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 46c.@47½c. ₽ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 05@$6 75 ₽ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₽ bbl.

OILS—Linseed meets with a freer sale at steady prices. Most other kinds have been inactive, at about previous figures. We quote: Crude Whale at 60c.@65c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 74c.@76c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25, with sales reported of 700 bbls., at New-Bedford, on private terms; Unbleached Sperm at $1 35@$1 37½; Bleached Sperm at $1 40@$1 43; Lard-oil at $1 12½@$1 25; Red Oil at 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil at 82c.@85c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 48c.@49c.; Spermaceti at 29c.; Crude Seal at 71c.@73½.; Extra Refined Seal at 80c.@82½c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 56c.@62c.; Refined Yellow, 66c.@68c.; White Winter, 78c.@82c. ₽ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—WEEK ENDING DEC. 12.—*Sperm*—Has continued in good demand, with sales of 300 bbls., for export, and 1,000 bbls., in parcels, for manufacture, all on private terms. *Whale*—Is in fair request. Sales, 550 bbls. Humpback, for manufacture, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the Week Ending Dec. 12, 1870:

	Sperm. bbls.	Whale. bbls.	Bone. lbs.
New-York—Bark *Montezuma*	202	96	....
Total	202	96	....
Previously	55,475	74,609	616,225
Jan. 1 to date	55,677	74,705	616,225
Same time last year	47,568	83,662	663,828
Exports for the week ending Dec. 12, 1870	1,454	....	10,000
Previously	15,778	9,762	303,916
Jan. 1 to date	17,232	9,762	313,916
Same time last year	18,264	2,679	286,738

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—The demand has been on a restricted scale for all kinds of Oil, since our last. The offerings, however, have not been heavy, and holders have shown no eagerness to place stock at less than full asking rates. Crude, in bulk, was available at 12c.@12¼c., but was not in request at over 11¾c., for large lots. Job lots to the amount of 650 bbls. were disposed of at 12c. ₽ gallon. Shipping Crude continues inactive at 15¾c.@16c., here, and 15¼c.@15½c. at Philadelphia. The Creek reports have been of a quiet market, on the basis of $3 10@$3 25 for the remainder of the year. There were 1,700 bbls Crude received in Philadelphia today. Refined has been in limited request at about previous figures. Sales have been reported here of only 500 bbls. Standard White, early delivery, at 23c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., December contract, on private terms. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. Standard White, December deliveries, on the basis of 22¾c. ₽ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 4,200 bbls. The export clearances thence were 1,000 gallons for Trinidad. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₽ gallon. Sales have been reported of 7,500 cases, for early delivery. Naphtha continues in demand at 9c., in shipping order, with sales reported of 1,300 bbls., in lots; 14c.@14½c., in cases, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₽ gallon. The Pittsburg *Commercial* gives the following statement of the receipts of Crude Oil for the past week, with a comparison with previous years; also, the exports of Refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude ₽ Riv. & R.	Exports ₽ Penn. C. RR.	Exports. ₽ A. V. RR.
Monday, Dec. 5	1,282	1,012	2,200
Tuesday, Dec. 6	929	265	1,380
Wednesday, Dec. 7	1,638	2,150	1,410
Thursday, Dec. 8	537	888	2,483
Friday, Dec. 9	1,182	1,066	1,756
Saturday, Dec. 10	1,937	....	2,217
Total for week	6,945	6,381	11,426
Since Jan. 1	987,872	173,727	566,662
To Dec. 3, 1870	994,777	180,108	578,088
Same time, 1869	884,341	140,753	434,310
Same time, 1868	1,042,833	178,573	507,311

The following are the Crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude received	20,116	6,905

The Crude receipts from all points for the past six years, by river and rail, were as follows:

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1870	994,779
From same time, 1869	884,341
From same time, 1868	1,042,833
From same time, 1867	706,908
From same time, 1866	1,214,162
From same time, 1865	589,876

The following are the exports of Refined Oil East for the past two weeks by the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	15,734	6,381
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,187	11,426
Total	27,921	17,807

Exports of Refined Oil East, for the past two years, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 10, 1870, were as follows:

	Last year.	This year.
Per Pennsylvania Railroad	140,753	180,108
Per Allegheny Valley Railroad	434,310	578,088
Total	575,063	758,196

The following are the sales of Crude and Refined for the past two weeks;

	Last week. Bbls.	This week. Bbls.
Crude	45,000	55,000
Refined	6,000	3,000
Total	51,000	58,000

PROVISIONS—The arrivals of Pork are gaining on the demand, which is confined to job lots, for prompt delivery, at declining prices. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 425 bbls. at $19 75@$20 50 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $21@$21 50 for Prime Mess, and $22 for Clear, ₽ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a limited inquiry noted, and prices have been quoted lower with new Western Mess, January, seller's option, reported available at $19 ₽ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at steady prices. We now quote the range at from 8½c.@10c. as the extremes. Cut-meats have been in slack demand and quoted heavy; sales equal to 90 pks. at 11¼c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 13c.@13½c. for City do., and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₽ lb. Bacon has been moderately sought after for present and forward delivery, but at prices rather more favorable to buyers. Sales have been reported of 365 boxes Short Rib, part to arrive, at 11c.; 250 boxes Long Clear, for December, part at 11c., and 250 boxes City Short Clear, for January, at 12c. ₽ lb. Lard has been in moderate request at generally drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 tcs. and bbls. at 11½c.@12¼c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12½c. for new Western Steam, and 12c.@12¼c. for City, ₽ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 1,590 tcs. new Western Steam, sellers' options, at 12½c.@12¾c., for December; 12¾c. for January, and 12¾c. for February, showing a lower range; also, 500 tcs. Western Steam, seller February, Chicago delivery, at 11½c. ₽ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at firm prices; sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₽ bbl.; Tierce Beef has been salable and firm at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32, for India Mess, ₽ tierce; sales 165 tcs. Beef Hams have been inactive at $29@$31 ₽ bbl.; sales 110 bbls. Butter has been rather lightly dealt in within our range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 13c.@33c., the day's receipts were 2,645 pks. Cheese has been rather sparingly sought after, yet quoted steady. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 5,161 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	37@38
Chenango, Delaware and Chatauqua County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	36@37
Broome, Steuben and Cortland County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	35@37
Chattaraugus and Yates County Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	34@37
Common to fair State Dairies, firkins, ₽ lb	32@33
State, half-firkin tubs, extra, ₽ lb	40@42
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₽ lb	34@38
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego Counties, ₽ lb	33@35
Welsh tubs, fair to good, State, ₽ lb	30@32
State, Jersey and Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₽ lb	35@47
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	33@34
Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins, ordinary, ₽ lb	30@32
Western Reserve, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	28@30
Michigan and Indiana, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	28@30
Chicago and North-west, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	20@23
Ordinary Western, firkins, good to prime, ₽ lb	18@19
Common and White Western and State stock, ₽ lb	13@14
Canada, fair to prime, ₽ lb	25@30
Roll Butter, prime, ₽ lb	31@32
Roll Butter, ordinary, ₽ lb	25@30

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₽ lb	15 @16
State Factories, fair to good ₽ lb	13½@14½
State Factories, ordinary, ₽ lb	12 @13
State Factories, skimmed, ₽ lb	3 @10
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₽ lb	15 @16
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₽ lb	13½@14½
Western, fair to good, ₽ lb	12 @14
Western, ordinary, ₽ lb	10 @11½

RICE—Has been slow of sale within a range of from $6 25@$7 25 for Carolina, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—The main business has been in foreign bulk, which has been quoted steady. Liverpool has been scarce and quiet at former figures.

SEEDS—Clover sells readily at 11c.@11½c. for the better qualities. Some choice samples bring 11¾c. ₽ lb. The offerings are light. Timothy is dull, at from $4 50@$5 ₽ 100 lbs. Calcutta Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 2,000 bags, to arrive, at $2 07½, gold, ₽ bushel; market firm.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call for choice stock on the basis of previous figures. We quote: Honduras Deer, 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₽ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency. Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₽ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, 50c., currency.

SOAP—Continues in demand and steady. We quote: Castile at 10½c.@11¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 8c.; Family, 8½c., and No. 1 at 6¼c., ₽ lb.

SPICES—A moderate jobbing trade has been reported in the leading articles at unaltered rates.

SHELLAC—Sales, 98 cases, to arrive, at 25c., gold, in bond.

SUGARS—Raw have attracted but little attention from buyers since our last, and prices have shown rather less firmness, though the offerings of desirable samples have not been extensive. Sales have been reported of only 160 hhds. Porto Rico and Demerara at 10¼c.@12¼c., and 120 boxes Havana at 9⅝c.@10⅛c. ₽ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10½c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11¾c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅝c.@11¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 12⅜c., ₽ lb. Refined have been in less demand and less buoyant, ranging from 11⅛c.@15c. ₽ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14⅞c.@15c.; A's, 13½c.@14c.; B's, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; extra C's, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12c., ₽ lb. Messrs. R. L. & A. STUART, having sold their product largely ahead, are delivering on back orders at the following figures: Best Crushed Granulated and Ground Sugar, 14⅝c.; White Sugar, A, 13¾c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 13⅛c., ₽ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 58,000 lbs., at 8½c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8¾c. for prime; small lots of Stearine at 10c.@13c., chiefly at 12¼c.@13c., and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c. ₽ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after at full rates.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; 150 cases Seedleaf at 30c.@75c., and 250 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₽ lb.

WOOL—Has been in slack request since our last at essentially unaltered figures, with very moderate offerings of choice stock noted.

WHISKY—Has been in less confident demand at about former rates, closing rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 350 bbls., in lots, at 93c.@94c., for wood and iron-bound pks., closing at 93½c. for the latter, ₽ gallon; receipts, 340 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderate trade reported in the line of Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Provisions and Petroleum engagements, with the advantage as to rates, in most instances, in favor of shippers, on a somewhat freer offering of room. For Liverpool, the reported engagements included 1,800 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and 9-16d.@⅝d., by steam, ₽ lb; 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 7½d.@8d., nearly all at 7½d., ₽ bushel; 250 bbls. Pork, by steam, at 5s. ₽ bbl.; 1,050 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₽ tierce; 800 boxes Bacon at 40s.@45s., mainly at 40s.; 1,050 tcs. Lard at 50s.; and 3,500 boxes Cheese, chiefly at 55s. ₽ ton. Also a British bark, with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₽ bbl.; and another, with 2,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, on private terms. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ₽ bbl. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and Continent, a British bark, with 4,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₽ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, with equal to 8,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms. For Aspinwall, a brig of 450 tons capacity, now at Boston, from Baltimore, with Coal, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY. DEC. 14, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
RIGOLETTO, (German opera.)

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

ARMORY HALL.
Broadway, corner 6th-av.
CHRISTMAS GIFT BAZAAR. Fair in aid of the Anthon Memorial Church.

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENS ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.
Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.
The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The free branch of the French Government of Defense has established itself at Bordeaux. Vigorous measures are said to be in progress, and reinforcements, fully equipped and armed, are going forward to the army from all parts of the south of France. M. THIERS is at Bordeaux, whence the above information comes. The same telegram says several French victories are announced. A London dispatch of the 11th, says the French made a fierce attack on the Germans, near Meung on the Loire, but were repulsed. Reports from German sources represent the pursuit of the French, since the last fight, as impeded by the large quantities of stores, guns, arms and clothing abandoned by the enemy in their retreat. A general advance of all the troops in the south of France is to be ordered. M. GAMBETTA has gone to Bourges. He says CHAUZAY is making a determined resistance. French accounts say Paris is supplied with food enough to last until February. A Berlin dispatch says the bombardment will be put in force solely for military reasons. A Versailles dispatch, of the 10th, says the French, who had resumed the offensive before Paris, were repulsed at nightfall, after a day's artillery fight, with the loss of a few prisoners. The capture of Ham, with a detachment of Germans and some artillery, by the French, is announced in the same telegram. Arms intended for France have been seized in Belgium. The rumor of negotiations for an armistice is denied. A London dispatch says the reported repudiation of the Treaty of 1867, relating to Luxembourg, by Prussia, should be received guardedly. The *Moniteur*, now published at Bordeaux, says Germans not in the army, but following it, seize grain, fruit, furniture and any valuables they may lay their hands on and send them to Germany, leaving the French people destitute and starving. A deputation of the North German Parliament is to proceed to Versailles to present to King WILLIAM the customary addresses.

On the 6th inst. an affray occurred in front of St. Peter's, in Rome, which might have become a serious riot but for the prompt interference of the Italian authorities. Clubs and knives were used by the mob, and several persons were slightly wounded....The reported design of suspending the payment of the interest on the internal debt of Spain is denied, and it is asserted negotiations for a loan are in progress in London and Paris. Preparations for the reception of the King elect are being made....Count VON BEUST'S note, of the 8th, to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is expected to lead to an understanding between England and Russia. The rate of interest at the Bank of Russia is advanced to 9 per cent....The Greek Government has ordered the arrest of NOEL, accused of participation in the massacre by the Marathon brigands....Mrs. JOHN SLIDELL died recently in Brighton, England....The whole number of deaths from the cartridge explosion, in Birmingham, to the 11th, was twenty-nine.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after some unimportant preliminary business, Mr. MCCREERY asked leave to introduce his resolution looking to the removal of the Union dead from Arlington and the restitution of the estate to the family of the late ROBERT E. LEE. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, characterized the proposition involved in the resolution as "perfectly monstrous," whereupon Mr. MCCREERY delivered a glowing eulogy on the character of Gen. LEE, classing him with HAMPDEN and SYDNEY, "upon the list of martyrs in the sacred cause of right." This address drew forth remarks from Senators EDMUNDS, MORTON, SCOTT, THAYER, SUMNER and others in the opposite strain condemning the course of Gen. LEE in the most emphatic terms, and deprecating any attempt to remove the dead from Arlington, or to restore the property to the family of the "traitor." Mr. SUMNER regarded the resolution as indicative of the sentiments of Mr. MCCREERY'S political associates, and warned the country against the spirit which showed itself in this proposition. After these speeches, Mr. MCCREERY proposed to withdraw his resolution, but Mr. EDMUNDS raised the point that the yeas and nays having been already ordered, it had gone beyond his control. A motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, to lay the resolution on the table, was rejected, by a vote of 49 to 9, and Mr. MCCREERY'S request for leave to introduce it was refused—yeas 4, nays 54. After eulogistic remarks on the late Mr. RIDGEWAY, of Virginia, and the adoption of resolutions of respect to his memory, the Senate adjourned, at 3½ o'clock.

In the House a petition was presented by Mr. BUTLER, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, praying for retaliatory measures against Canada for her unfriendly treatment of American fishermen. Among the bills introduced, was a new one for the encouragement of ship-building. The bill for the revision of the Postal laws was taken up, and the debate continued on the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. An amendment to this, allowing the free exchange of newspapers and periodicals, was adopted, and the original amendment then passed by a vote of 103 to 65. A proposition to reduce postage on letters to two cents was rejected, and, after some further changes in details, the whole bill passed without a division. The passage of several bills removing political disabilities from specified persons, and the reference to committees of matter lying on the Speaker's desk, closed the business of the day.

GENERAL.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia yesterday brought in a bill of indictment against CHRISTOPHER C. BOWEN, Representative in Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy, in marrying SUSAN PETTIGREW KING, while his former wife was yet living. An Indiana divorce is to be produced in defense of Mr. BOWEN.

Traffic on the Great Western Railroad of Canada, between Toronto and Hamilton, is to be stopped during Saturday next, while the gauge of the road is widened to four feet eight and a half inches, the width of roads in the United States.

Mr. CATTELL, in a letter to the New-Jersey Legislature, declines re-election to the United States Senate on account of continued ill-health.

A band of horse-thieves was surrounded in a house in Santa Barbara County, Cal., on Saturday, by the citizens, and one of them shot and the others captured.

The cable between Punta Rassa and Key West has been interrupted since the 8th inst., and the transmission of dispatches to Key West and Havana has been somewhat irregular since that date. Steamers have now been chartered for the conveyance of messages, and, until the cable is repaired, will make the trip daily between Punta Rassa and Key West.

The steamer *Clotilde*, from Liverpool, for Portland, is ashore on Wells Beach, Maine. Her cargo consists of iron. The steam-cutter *Mahoning*, from Boston, will go to her assistance.

The laborers on the Pacific Railway bridges, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, have struck for higher wages. There are only 175, and their places can at once be filled by new men.

The President yesterday nominated Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and NORMAN STRATTON to be Civil Engineer at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

It is said to be understood in Dayton, Ohio, that the contest for the seat from the Third Congressional District, CAMPBELL'S, will be prosecuted by Gen. SCHENCK'S friends.

A suit for libel has been instituted against the Chicago *Times*, in the United States Circuit Court, by ALBERT CROSBY, the proprietor of Crosby's Opera-house, who says he is a citizen of Massachusetts. The damages are laid at $50,000.

Revenue Reform.

Mr. KELLEY has done one thing for which the Secretary of the Treasury will not thank him. He has, at the earliest moment, elicited from the House an expression of opinion favorable to the largest possible reduction of internal taxation. Mr. BOUTWELL'S predominating idea in fiscal and financial matters is that the debt shall be paid before it is due, and that oppressive taxation shall be continued to render that object attainable. This seems to be the beginning and the end of Mr. BOUTWELL'S philosophy. The House, on the other hand, at the instance of Mr. KELLEY, has almost unanimously declared that a large proportion of the taxation imposed to meet the emergencies of the war should be repealed without needless delay. Practically, the mere declaration amounts to nothing. But it has a certain value as an antidote to the Treasury theory, and as an assurance that taxes will be still further reduced.

Except in this light, Mr. KELLEY'S resolution does not merit particular commendation. His purpose in introducing it is tolerably apparent. As a doughty champion of the Pennsylvania monopolists, he naturally desires to avert inquiry into the tariff and the reduction and readjustment of its burdens. He thinks, probably, that the incitement to revision will disappear for a time if the Government be left without a surplus, and, therefore, he proposes to absorb the surplus relied upon by the Treasury by striking off the internal taxes. We cannot compliment him on the excellence of his strategy. It will deceive nobody. It will give to the monopolists no tangible benefit. But it does commit even them to the policy of cutting down the taxes. The House will hereafter select the taxes to be cut down, without reference to Mr. KELLEY'S resolution.

The truth is, that the internal taxes are no longer formidable in amount, nor are they—with the exception of the income tax—in their nature objectionable. The system as it existed at the close of the war was cumbrous and oppressive. It was felt everywhere, and in all imaginable forms. Congress has, however, so reduced and amended it that it has ceased to be oppressive or odious. It is mainly limited, now, (1,) to spirits and fermented liquors: (2,) tobacco and cigars; (3,) incomes above $2,000; (4,) banks and bankers; (5,) gas; (6,) stamps. Take the income tax out of the list, and nothing remains to which the public can reasonably demur. So long as revenue from internal sources is required, it is proper that liquors and tobacco should yield the lion's share of tribute to the Government. There would be no harm in repealing all that remains of the tax on sales—namely, that which is paid by stamps. But, generally speaking, stamps are a legitimate source of revenue; and certainly neither the gas companies nor the national banks can urge any very strong plea for exemption.

When the income tax is abolished, then, as it should be this session, the internal revenue system may very well be borne without complaint. In the last fiscal year it yielded $185,235,867. The act passed last July repealed about $50,000,000 of these taxes. Supposing that the productiveness of the various items continues the same, and that the cost of collection is the same, we might estimate the internal revenue for the current year at, say, $135,000,000, of which some eighteen millions will represent the income tax at the reduced percentage. Deduct this, and the service will still contribute $117,000,000 to the Government—quite enough to cover all its expenditures, exclusive of the interest on the national debt. We might safely assume that the revenue will exceed the amount named, because the increased efficiency of the service is swelling the receipts from whisky and tobacco, while the consolidation of revenue districts should largely diminish the cost of the service itself.

For these reasons, there should be no hesitancy on the part of Congress in regard to the repeal of the income tax. The Government can dispense with it, and yet retain an internal revenue more than equal to all legitimate requirements.

A large margin for the reduction of taxes still remains. But it may be sought most advantageously in the tariff. The gold duties collected at the Customs-houses are relied upon as a guarantee for the payment of coin interest on the debt and for the annual contribution to the sinking fund. The public credit requires that the revenue from this source shall not be jeopardized. Mr. BOUTWELL has shown, however, that it is possible to provide adequately for the claims of the public creditors, sinking fund included, and at the same time obtain a considerable margin for the reduction of duties. Thus, official figures testify that while the interest on the debt—including five millions of currency interest—in the last fiscal year amounted, in round figures, to $129,000,000, the receipts from customs duties amounted, roundly, to $194,000,000. Here was an excess of income over outgo of between sixty-four and sixty-five millions. Allow twenty-five millions for the sinking fund, and little less than forty millions remain available for reduction, or more than twenty per cent. of the revenue supplied by the tariff.

A judicious reduction of customs duties would be followed by an increase of revenue from that source. That is one of the strongest arguments for reform, since relief to the people would be accompanied with gain to the Treasury. Leaving out of view this aspect of the question, it is apparent that the Treasury can allow a diminution of the tariff rates to an extent averaging twenty per cent. of the present duties. Some might be swept away absolutely—others might remain as at present; but this average reduction is possible without embarrassing the Government or injuring the public credit. And who can doubt that the effect of the reduction would be to stimulate drooping industry, to impart new life to many branches of commerce, and to enhance the comfort of the people?

The Social Struggle in Europe.

In spite of recent indications to the contrary, it is far from improbable that we have almost seen the last of the dynastic wars of the Old World—wars in which the will of the ruler is supreme, and in which the population of entire provinces are shifted about as mere pawns on the chess-board of Empire. Republicanism in Europe is but seldom of the solid and practical type which it assumes on this side of the Atlantic. It involves a new theory of society, as well as a new theory of government. The openly-avowed socialistic republicans of France, Germany or Italy, though they make a good deal of noise, are in a miserable minority in their respective nationalities. There is, nevertheless, a certain leaven of theoretical socialism to be found in the creed of nearly all the republicans of the Old World, resulting partly, no doubt, from the peculiar circumstances under which their democratic belief has been developed. With them, democracy finds itself, from its birth, in active antagonism with a state of society still founded upon the usages of feudalism, and still influenced by its code of legal and social enactments. Republican progress in Europe must, therefore, first be destructive before it can possibly become constructive. It advances by political revolutions, but it must also accomplish social revolutions, and the latter are in danger of involving a readjustment of the ordinary relations of the individual just in proportion as it is difficult to draw the line between rights of a political nature and privileges of social origin.

In this lies the true source of the apprehension with which all the dynasties in Europe will regard the permanent establishment of a republic in France. Degenerate as the French people have become, after eighteen years of Imperialism, there is still enough of unimpaired energy left in the nation to transmit to the rest of Europe the influences of its Government. The spectacle of a great people self-contained and self-governed, rapidly repairing the breaches made in their prosperity by a war full of unexampled disaster, would act upon the latent democracy of the neighboring nations like friction upon the magnetism that resides in matter. No one can have watched the European struggles of the last ten years without perceiving the immense vitality and strength of the principle of nationality. We should, however, grossly underrate the intelligence of European democrats did we not accredit them with the sagacity to perceive how fatally that sentiment may be employed against the interests of popular freedom. The affinity between political reformers, as such, may appear to be at this moment at its lowest ebb in Europe, and the alliance between dynasties and nationalities to be most secure. It is at such junctures that the historical student begins to look for the signs of the inevitable recoil which, in the present instance, may be expected to bring the democracies of the Old World into closer relations than they have yet occupied, and to pave the way for a struggle of a far different scope and tendency than any that has lately occupied or that now impends over Europe.

The Sinking Fund Commission.

A correspondent, referring to our articles upon the administration of the City finances, and the unwarranted indorsement of the same by the famous committee of six, suggested that there should be a change in the Sinking Fund Commission. Under existing laws that Commission is composed of the following City officials: The Mayor, the Controller, the Recorder, the Chamberlain, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Any four of these six Commissioners, of whom the Controller must be one, constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The signatures of this number, the Controller always being one, suffice upon warrants to draw money from the City Treasury.

The certificate of Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR, and their friends, sets forth that they found "securities amounting to $20,361,011 97 held by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt." No mention is made of any unemployed money then in the Treasury, belonging to that fund. But the amount of securities held (for investments, of course,) was $20,361,011 97; to which add the amount of unemployed money on hand, estimated at $1,500,000; making a total of $21,861,011 97.

In regard to this large amount of public money, which has accumulated chiefly from Croton Water rents, it is not necessary to consider whether it is, or is not, safe in the hands of the Tammany Ring politicians and officials who now have the custody of it. Upon that point some skepticism not unnaturally exists. We think, however, that it would be far better, and more business-like, to apply the twenty odd millions to the immediate extinguishment of an equal amount of the funded debt of the City, than to leave it in the hands of Tammany or its creatures.

The change proposed in the Commission is that the Chamberlain be relieved from service as one of its members. Under present arrangements, the Commission must often be called upon to consider proposals to invest the moneys belonging to the fund. If such investments are not agreed to, the money remains in the Treasury, yielding no revenue to the fund. The vote of the Chamberlain may often decide these questions in such a manner as to give himself the continued use of large amounts of money which ought to be rendered productive to the City. No man should be exposed to temptations which] bring the faithful performance of his duty to the public in conflict with his private interest.

A French Publicist on an Anglo-Russian War.

The interesting letter of M. DE LAVELEYE, quoted in our columns on Monday, is the most comprehensive statement which any European publicist has yet furnished of the dangers and complications which threaten England and Europe from a war with Russia. The views of this writer are to be received with the more respect, since, though French in birth and sympathy, he has always taken a most candid and enlightened view of the German question. His articles on Prussia and Germany in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have contained the most clear and thorough statements which have anywhere appeared, of the resources of Prussia, the German struggles for unity, and the dangers threatening France from opposing the German Union. While the French Government was plunging blindly on, not recognizing the enormous power of this new State, and while leaders such as M. THIERS were prophesying the perils to France from German union, M. DE LAVELEYE endeavored to show the French nation that German unity contained no danger to France, unless it was unjustly attacked, but that, if attacked, its forces to be put in the field would far outnumber the estimated Army of France.

A writer who has studied Europe so closely does wisely in warning England against such a war as that threatened with Russia. M. DE LAVELEYE says, justly, that England has only to wait, and she will have a new ally against the Empire of the Czar. It is in no interest of Germany that Russia should occupy the mouths of the Danube, and take possession of Constantinople. Let but the French struggle be closed, and the whole sympathies of the immense German people will be directed against further encroachments of Russia on Eastern Europe. Germany will be sure to demand free access through the Danube, as she has through the Rhine. She has already a strong disposition to protect and absorb her own communities in the Russian-Baltic Provinces. The conquest of the Principalities by the Czar would be the downfall of Austria, and, though Germany may yet absorb the German Provinces of the Austrian Empire, she cannot approve of the utter destruction of that old member of the Confederation. A Hungarian and Sclavonic State, holding Bohemia, Hungary, and all the countries bordering on the Lower Danube, would be much more in the interest of Germany than an enormous Sclavonic Empire, with all the forces of fifty millions of people, holding the mouths of the great river, and standing ominously at the German frontier.

United Germany, when this terrible war is finished, will follow its logical and natural destiny. It will become a bulwark of peace. It will be a balance against encroachments either of the Latin races on the one side, or the Sclavonic on the other. Its career will be peaceful. It will be engrossed in the coming struggle, which cannot be avoided, between the Parliament and the "Emperor"—between the rights of a constitutional monarchy and the arbitrary habits and self-will of the HOHENZOLLERN. After the fearful sacrifices and losses of this war, the people will long for peace. They will be absorbed in developing internal trade, in building up their commercial marine, in encouraging their navy, and in smoothing over the internal obstacles to complete unity. They will have no desire for war. All advances and projects of Russia will be checked by the silent resistance of Germany. When the Teutonic peoples are once solidified, we look for a generation of peaceful progress in Continental Europe.

At this particular emergency, however, all this is reversed. Prussia cannot oppose Russia, and, in all probability, is bound to her by secret treaties. If England chooses to fight, she must undoubtedly fight Prussia as well. War with Russia means war with Germany on the soil of France—a struggle supported by an English fleet and English money, that might last till France was in the condition of Germany after the Thirty Years' War, and the new German State was stripped of the flower of its youth, and the fruits of the labor and economy of ages. War with Russia means also Austrian and Italian and Turkish armies on the Lower Danube, supported by British pay, and wide-spread ruin and devastation in Eastern Europe, such as has not been seen since the Middle Ages—Austria divided against herself; the Germans of Vienna siding with those of Berlin; the Czeches of Bohemia and the Sclavons of the Principalities uniting with the Cossacks and the Russians to overthrow the ancient feudal Empire, now best defended by the Magyars.

A British war with Russia, moreover, as the French publicist well states, lets loose a swarm of *Alabamas* from all countries on British commerce. However disposed our Government might be to observe the international law which Great Britain had evaded, it would be impossible to prevent the escape of Americo-Russian privateers, armed by Americans, manned by Americans, and supported by them,—perhaps often being equipped in places outside of our jurisdiction, but having Russian letters-of-marque. These would assail the commerce of Great Britain in every sea. The French publicist also sees dangers beyond even these, in the inevitable recriminations and heart-burnings sure to be engendered between England and this country in a war of this nature—differences easy to be ripened into open and fierce hostility. These considerations ought to restrain the passion of the hour in England. If they do not, a black and mournful chapter is about to be unfolded in the world's history.

The City Chamberlain's Fees and Expenses.

Mayor HALL, in his late speech, remarked that "the Chamberlain, out of his fees, pays the whole clerical expenses of his office, which are large."

There are many people who would like to know what is the gross amount of those "fees" and perquisites, including the income from interest on loans of the public money, in excess of the comparatively small driblets which the Chamberlain thinks proper to pay over to the City once in a while.

As to the clerical expenses, the amount cannot or ought not to be large. Everybody knows that old Mr. OVINGTON performs nearly all of the actual duties of the office. During his term of office, Mr. Chamberlain SWEENY found time to leave his post for months together. But whether the expenses are large or small, let us have a full report of them, and also of the contingent income. If the net amount of the latter is found to be out of proportion to the duties performed, it will enable us to suggest a proper deduction in the same. By all means let us have the reports for 1869, Mr. Mayor. As the superior officer, now having full power over all the Departments, we ask you to spur up the Controller to the performance of the duty of furnishing the reports which have been so long suppressed.

Remember the Poor.

We know from experience that these Summer-like days may, at any moment, take sudden flight and leave us to all the rigor of our Northern Winter, made severer by preceding mildness. Indeed it is a change to be desired, for there is truth in the proverb that a "Green Yule makes fat graveyards," and this treacherous beauty of the declining year may involve a legacy of disease and death to its successor. The poor ought now to be objects of concern to everybody, and it is gratifying to feel that organized and energetic effort will not be wanting to alleviate their distress.

In that outburst of sympathy for sufferers by the European war, which has taken the shape among us of charitable fairs and bazaars, our own unfortunates have not been forgotten. Numerous enterprises of a similar character, for the benefit of our City poor, have been set on foot, which must produce in the aggregate a considerable sum to the praiseworthy object in view. The various church and benevolent societies will doubtless do their part for the same good end, and the individual efforts of the charitable will complete the work. If each family able to afford it, were to seek out in its immediate neighborhood some one of the many deserving poor who need relief, and would devote to that particular person all it had to give of work or money, fuel or provisions, the labors of organized benevolence would be materially lightened, and the opportunities for doing good proportionately increased.

One of the most pressing Winter needs of our City is lodging for the homeless poor. Nightly during the inclement season the Police Stations are crowded with ill-fated persons, who at daybreak are ruthlessly thrust out again into the storm. Beyond offering a bare shelter, these Police refuges are, necessarily, perhaps, as uninviting as can well be imagined, even by an "Amateur Casual." A stifling atmosphere, and the possible companionship of all that is vilest and filthiest in our population, induce many, whom poverty has not yet utterly degraded, to prefer the less repugnant mercies of the night and the tempest. For such as these it should be our care to make adequate provision. Floors or single apartments might be rented in different parts of the City, and simply but comfortably furnished for this purpose. Caution, of course, would have to be exercised in admitting no unworthy or idle persons, and in this respect no doubt mistakes would at first occur. But experience would bring skill, and an immense amount of misery might thus be alleviated. In the day time, by a simple contrivance, these places could be used as reading-rooms, and perhaps simple articles of food might be served at cost prices. But shelter is to many poor people more important than food, because it is more costly. Many whose slender resources fail to meet the accumulated demand of room-rent, fuel, and provisions, might, if the two first items were furnished to them free, be placed in very tolerable circumstances.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is obvious that the disorganization of the Army of the Loire is complete enough to remove all hopes of its making any permanently successful stand against the German armies opposed to it. Bourges will evidently be the next objective point at which resistance will be offered. Once here, the Prussians are in the very heart of France, and will command, moreover, one of the richest iron districts of the country. After the earlier disasters of the campaign, this town was selected by a French journal as the spot on which the last stand might be made for national integrity. It is far from unlikely that it may be destined, after all, to witness this. The capture of Dieppe, though not deserving the name of a military achievement, is a substantial advance toward the possession of Cherbourg, which, if the war lasts a few weeks longer, is certain to fall into the hands of the Prussians. Abortive sorties before Paris serve to mark the approaching exhaustion of the resources of the garrison, whose capitulation, we may hope, in the interests of humanity and civilization, may not require the impetus of a bombardment.

The oration delivered at the meeting of the Historical Society last evening by Hon. CHARLES F. ADAMS, was distinguished by a statesmanlike grasp of subject, and a power of luminous exposition, characteristic of the enlarged culture and experience of the Ex-Minister to England. The comparatively recent date of the assertion of the international doctrine of the sovereign right of neutrality, came, probably, like a revelation upon many of the audience. The analysis by a diplomatist of the foremost rank, of the critical dangers of our early diplomacy was equally calculated to excite and engage the attention. The problems which sorely tried the sagacity of the founders of the Republic may exist no longer, but the spirit in which they were solved is a legacy that ought to be among us for all time. For this, among other reasons, Mr. ADAMS' address has an eminent practical value for the present hour.

It is understood that the measures in progress for consolidating revenue districts will reduce the number of districts at least one-third. In some States the reduction will be more than this, in others less. In New-England, for example, nearly one-half of the present districts will be absorbed; in New-York they will be diminished from thirty-two to eighteen or twenty; in Ohio, from nineteen to ten. By this reform, the expenses of collection will be reduced twenty-five per cent., without impairing the efficiency of the service. This will be an excellent beginning of a work which may be pushed yet further. The cost of collection has hitherto been excessive, and the army of officials much too numerous for the service performed.

The re-enumeration of the population of Philadelphia has been completed, and the result proves the substantial accuracy of the census taken during the Summer. The first count showed a population of 657,159 and the last 673,726, which is a smaller increase than might reasonably have been expected from the difference in the time at which the two censuses were taken. We have no doubt a similar result will follow the retaking of the census of this City, thus showing the groundlessness of the charges made against the United States Marshals. By the way, what has become of the census that Mayor HALL announced was to be completed "in a few days," under the direction of the City authorities? Did the count fall short of that reported by the United States census-takers, thus making it bad policy to declare the result? Or was all the Mayor's hue and cry about the Government trying to belittle the City of New-York, because it was Democratic, only intended as a "good enough Morgan till after election?"

People who know what it is to have sick friends roused in the dead of night by the dismal tolling of the fire-bell, will be interested to learn that there is one human being who believes that this nuisance answers a good purpose. In the days of the electric telegraph, the fire-bell ought long ago to have become obsolete. If the fire companies are at their proper stations, the fire-bell tells them nothing which they have not learnt before from the telegraph. As a matter of fact, the engines are generally in the streets on their way to the fire before the bell begins to send its horrid clang over the town. Many a sick man or woman whom the doctor has left asleep with the injunction, "on no account to be disturbed," has been killed by the sudden jar on all the nerves, which the huge fire-bell occasions. But the nuisance must be kept up, because the people who find employment in the bell towers do not wish to lose their places.

Before Winter has fairly set in, the stores of the City are heated to a degree which must insure abundance of work for the doctors. If storekeepers had doctors as partners in the business, they could not strive more carefully to give people severe colds. Sometimes when ladies enter one of these establishments they complain of feeling giddy, and well they may, considering the sudden change of atmosphere which they encounter. The salamanders who stand behind the counters do not suffer much, because they are used to the foul air—but people just entering from the street are pretty sure to undergo more or less inconvenience. When they go out again, the cold strikes at any weak place they may happen to have in their constitutions, and in not a few cases the doctor has to be called in. Is it not possible to warm the stores moderately—and could not so enterprising a man as Mr. A. T. STEWART show his fellow-citizens how the thing could be done? His store, vast as it is, is like a furnace—but it is not so trying as many on a smaller scale. Not a few children owe an attack of croup to the sudden change of temperature incidental to a visit to one of these forcing houses.

The venerable PETER COOPER, President of the Citizens' Association, informed the public two or three months ago, that his agent, NATHANIEL SANDS, was "zealously and faithfully engaged in a course of efforts to promote the substantial welfare of the City." We have been waiting patiently ever since for some results of Mr. SANDS' laborious "course of efforts," but the only thing we have been able to get out of him thus far is a repetition of the old saw, that "it is a long lane that has no turn." There was a time when Mr. SANDS did substantial service, as the agent of the Citizen's Association, in ferreting out and exposing the fraudulent schemes and corrupt jobs of our City officials; but that was before he had been captured by the "Ring," and put in a position where he and his relatives could draw $21,500 annually from the City Treasury. If Mr. SANDS has done anything to promote the substantial welfare of the City since he had that fatal interview with SWEENY, CONNOLLY and HALL, in a private parlor of Congress Hall, in May, 1869, we should like Mr. PETER COOPER to put his finger on it.

The *Tribune* lately published an article for which all its contemporaries ought to thank it, but which, we regret to say, has not yet accomplished its purpose. The purport of it was to denounce the practice of people who write books, or other compositions, calling at newspaper offices to beg for a "notice." The common dodge, as we believe the *Tribune* pointed out, is to send a lady on this errand—or perhaps the lady calls to demand a puff for her own brilliant work. It is always a fair inference that the book thus heralded is rubbish, or the author would be satisfied to let it take its chance fairly with other books. Perhaps it would not be a bad plan for newspapers to announce that any work for which puffs were solicited would always be handed over to the "slasher" of the establishment.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE MISSES LAEMLEIN'S CONCERT.

Misses EMMA and REBECCA LAEMLEIN, two young pianists, whose arrival from California we noticed a few days ago, gave their first concert in this City at Steinway Hall last evening. The performance afforded great pleasure. It was also full of promise. The touch of the *débutantes* is powerful, and their execution is clean and brilliant. The recitation of GOTTSCHALK'S overture to "William Tell" for four hands, of LISZT'S "Rhapsodie Hongroise," of a duet for two pianos, resting on reminiscences of HANDEL, by MOSCHELES, and of LISZT'S fantasie on "Rigoletto"—four pieces of great technical difficulty—established beyond a doubt the thoroughness of early studies. Of the beauties of delivery, of variety in time, and light and shade, there was, of course, some deficiency, but a complete appreciation and power of expression of these is scarcely to be looked for in equally youthful artists. Their success, last night, was genuine. In addition to the efforts of the Misses LAEMLEIN, those of Signor CARLO LEFRANC caused especial delight. Signor LEFRANC'S voice was in a condition of purity and strength quite as satisfying as that marking the brightest representations at the Academy during the past Winter, and it was heard with grand effect in ADAM'S praiseful hymn of "Noël," and in the well-known aria from "Lucia," after the interpretation of each of which compositions the singer was recalled. Other aid was supplied the pianists by Signor SUSINI, who was also in good voice; by Signor REYNA and by Miss NULLIE PEIRIS, at whose feet were placed floral tributes of dimensions not habitual in the concert-room and rather disproportionate to her talent.

Indian Civilization—Meeting of the Reform League.

A meeting of the Reform League was held last evening, in Room No. 24, Cooper Institute. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail with much satisfaction the encouraging progress of the work of Indian civilization, as officially attested by the message of the President and by the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That the thanks of all good citizens are due to the President of the United States for the humane spirit, wisdom and executive ability which he has shown in the inauguration and prosecution of efforts for the civilization of, and ultimate friendship for, the Indians, and in shielding them from the cruel persecution and injustice of those who seek their utter extinction.

Resolved, That we earnestly urge Congress to sustain the President, Superintendents, agents and teachers enlisted in the humane Indian service by liberal appropriations from the national Treasury, especially in aid of schools, and for the purchase of seeds and necessary implements for agricultural purposes.

Resolved, That the Indian Territories should be guarded by the most stringent legislation against the introduction of intoxicating drinks, and the depredations of unauthorized traders, thieves and speculators.

Resolved, That henceforth the lands occupied and improved by the Indians should be fully recognized and guaranteed to them as their property; that when desired for railroad or other purposes it should be purchased and paid for at equitable rates, as from white settlers on the frontier, or elsewhere.

Resolved, That provision should be at once made for a Congressional delegate to represent and serve at Washington the interests of the Indian tribes.

Resolved, That the missionary work which for the past eighteen months has been so successfully prosecuted on the frontier by the Society of Friends, and now shared by representatives of other religious denominations, should receive the friendly co-operation and encouragement of all good citizens, to the end that the Indians may be as speedily as possible qualified and incorporated into the body politic as citizens, and shielded in their rights by a truer type of national civilization.

Col. S. F. TAPPAN, of the United States Indian Commission, made an interesting speech, in which he described the policy which had been pursued by the agency, and urged that more active and energetic means be taken to civilize and Christianize the Indians. The next speaker was THOMAS FOULKE, of the Society of Friends, who gave an interesting and amusing account of his experience among the tribe known as the Pawnees. Miss CORA TAPPAN also spoke of the importance of every one's making a personal effort for the purpose of civilizing the Indians on our frontiers. The tribes, she said, were fast passing away, and whatever was done in their behalf must be done quickly.

Accident on the Flushing Railroad—The Wrong Signal—Narrow Escape from Destruction.

Last night as the train due in Flushing at 6½ P. M. from Hunter's Point, approached the bridge over Flushing Creek, the engineer discovered the draw open, notwithstanding the signal for no danger, a white light, was shown. When the discovery of the open draw was made the train was not more than fifty yards from the bridge. The steam brakes were immediately applied by the engineer, but not in time to save the locomotive, which was precipitated into the creek. The smoking-car was suspended over the creek, and the two other passenger-cars on the train remained on the track. The engineer and fireman both went down with the locomotive, but escaped with slight bruises. One woman in the car was slightly cut on the forehead, being thrown forward on the stove; no other passenger was hurt. Great credit is due the engineer for his prompt appliance of the steam brakes which saved the lives of the passengers. The statement of the signal-man is that after the passage of the 6 o'clock train he opened the draw for a vessel, and supposing that he had plenty of time to close it before the approach of the train, did not change the signals. His name is OWEN MCKENNA, and he has been in the employment of the Railroad Company for fourteen years as signal-master at this same bridge, and has heretofore faithfully discharged his duties. The rules of the Company require that as the signal of danger a red light should be placed in the centre of the track before the bridge is opened.

The Crispins' Strike.

No new developments occured yesterday in the strike of the Crispins. Mr. BURT, of Park-row, denies the statement made at a meeting on Monday evening, that he has offered to take his team men back, and instead of going to work again, they remain out with the others. No compromise of any kind has as yet been effected, and both parties seem determined to hold out.

WASHINGTON.

The Senate Occupied All Day With the Memory of Gen. Lee—A Glowing Eulogy Pronounced Upon Him—The Loyalty of the Country Vindicated by Northern Senators—The Franking Privilege Abolished in the House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the Senate today affairs took an unexpected turn, and the consideration of the calendar was not continued. Mr. MCCREERY seized the first available opportunity to offer, in accordance with the notice given yesterday, his resolution concerning the restoration of the Arlington property to the widow of Gen. LEE. Mr. EDMUNDS promptly opposed the reception of the resolution and demanded the yeas and nays on that question. Mr. MCCREERY then delivered the little speech he had ready yesterday, which occupied about fifteen minutes. The speech was a rhetorical, flowery eulogium upon the "great Virginian," Gen. LEE, whom it contrasted with Gen. GEO. H. THOMAS, and ended with a plea for justice to the widow. The speaker likened the position of LEE to that of HAMPTON, SIDNEY and EMMET, who, though executed as traitors, were now considered martyrs. He referred lightly to the cause of the war as being, probably, as serious as the reasons which caused the siege of ancient Troy. The eulogy was heard with earnest attention. Mr. EDMUNDS rose, and all the impression made by the eloquent delivery of Mr. MCCREERY was dispelled by his first sentence. He would not, he said, dignify the occasion by a speech, and with an allusion to the light in which Gen. LEE had committed treason, asked that the Senate refuse to receive the resolution. For a moment it seemed as if the vote would be taken at once, when Mr. TRUMBULL raised the point that the right of any Senator to offer any resolution could not be denied, but thought the proper way to deal with the case was to receive the resolution and cut it off with a resolution that would allow no debate. The floodgates of talk were now fairly opened, and for more than two hours the changes were rung on patriotism and loyalty, traitors and treason, by Thayer, Wiley, Sawyer, Morton, Patterson, Nye, Hamilton, of Texas, and a host more. When the resolution had been practically before the Senate the whole day, it was attempted to be withdrawn by its author, but permission was refused, and the vote on receiving it was fifty-four against and four in favor. The most objectionable feature of the proposal was an examination into the cost of removing the bodies of the soldiers buried on the estate, and this even the Democrats would not sustain. In the course of the debate Mr. SCOTT spoke of MCCREERY as a resurrectionist. So the whole day was consumed by the Senate in the paradoxical manner of considering a resolution that was not under consideration.

MEASURES IN THE HANDS OF COMMITTEES.

The Banking and Currency Committee of the House agreed to report favorably today a bill for the redemption of copper and nickel coin and other copper tokens in silver or United States currency, when presented in sums of $20 or more. The Appropriations Committee will probably not report the Deficiency bill until after the holidays, but they will have several other bills ready to report within the next week, among them the Pension, West Point and Legislative bills. It is the intention of Mr. DAWES to press the work with all possible celerity. The House Committee on Commerce today considered a bill which proposes to empower the United States District Courts in all sea-board cities to appoint Shipping Commissioners, who shall have authority to control all matters connected with the employment, discharge and payment of seamen. The object is to protect them and break up the present odious system by which sailors' landlords and sailors' boarding-house-keepers defraud the sailor out of his earnings, and control his employment. Capt. DUNCAN, of Brooklyn, was before the Committee during the passage of the bill. It will probably be agreed to.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Gen. PLEASONTON'S nomination as Commissioner of Internal Revenue is recognized here as the President's choice. The appointment is variously received among the political people, most of whom only know Gen. PLEASONTON as an army officer of excellent record. Pennsylvania people are deeply disappointed, as they confidently expected the appointment of Acting Commissioner DOUGLAS. Gen. PLEASONTON'S record as a revenue officer in New-York has commended him to the President, and the latter's unbounded confidence in his well-known integrity has doubtless controlled the nomination.

THE POSTAL BILL.

The House spent another hour today on the amended Postal bill. The franking privilege section was finally left in such shape that the privilege is totally abolished, county papers and newspaper exchanges only being allowed to go free. This will put the issue squarely before the Senate once more.

NEW-ENGLAND INFLUENCES AT THE CAPITAL.

New England influences have developed rapidly in Washington during the past few years. The memorial celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims will not only be observed by the New-England Society on the 21st, but the First Congregational Church here will give a memorial supper on the 15th.

REVENUE DISTRICTS IN NEW-YORK.

Revenue districts consolidation in and around New-York, from present appearances, indicate that the first three districts will be consolidated into one, and Assessor JOURDAN retained. The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Thirty-second Districts will probably be consolidated into four districts, and among the Collectors retained will be DARLING and BLAKE. PLEASONTON'S going into the Commissionership leaves an additional vacancy, which will probably give room for HARLOW. ■

A CONGRESSMAN INDICTED FOR BIGAMY.

Congressman BOWEN, of South Carolina, was today indicted for bigamy by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. He was married in August last to Mrs. S. PETIGRU KING, formerly of Charleston, a lady combining rare intellectual qualities, with many charms of person, who was at the time a clerk in the Post-office Department. It is alleged that BOWEN had at that time a wife residing in Louisville, Ky., from whom he had not been divorced, though an application was pending.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had a meeting today. The case of Venezuela, treated in the President's Message, was under discussion, but no decision was reached. No other subject was discussed.

RE-ENUMERATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The work on the returns of the re-enumeration of Philadelphia in the Census Office is not completed. The names have been twice counted, and the result gives a total population of about 671,000, which is an increase of about 14,000 over the first count, though further examination may make a slight variation of these figures. This would be a remarkable verification of the substantial correctness of the first enumeration in any event. It could not be expected that two enumerations of so large a city should agree more nearly. But the truthfulness of the first work is more fully shown from the fact that in the last count circumstances especially favorable to exaggeration have surrounded the marshals.

AMENDING THE ELECTION LAWS.

Commissioner DAVENPORT, of New-York, is here, and is assisting in the preparation of amendments to the Election law which will probably be presented to the House to-morrow and referred to the Judiciary Committee, whence they will be reported with as little delay as possible. These amendments will relate to the more perfect working of the law and to the remedying of defects suggested by the recent elections. The sections of the Naturalization law relating to fraud in elections were hastily drawn, and will receive thorough amendment.

RAILROAD BILL POSTPONED.

The House seemed in no mood to take up Railroad Land Grant bills today, consequently the St. Croix and Lake Superior bill, which came up as the regular order, was postponed until the second Tuesday in January, by a vote of eighty-nine to eighty-four.

THE AMNESTY BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed, today, for the second time to report Gen. BUTLER'S Amnesty bill. The Democrats feel obliged to go on record against it.

A HINDOO CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

Among the callers on the President today, was Mr. DAPPTARY, of Hindoostan, an educated Oriental, who gives gratifying evidence to many people here of the advance of intelligence and learning in the East.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

It is certain that no Commissioner of Patents will be nominated at present, and probably not till after the holidays.

SAN DOMINGO.

Mr. MORTON'S San Domingo resolution may come up to-morrow. At any rate, the Senate will be called to consider it this week. Its prospect of a speedy passage in both Senate and House is unquestionably sure.

SENATOR DRAKE AND THE MISSOURI MUDDLE.

There is a story that Mr. DRAKE will leave the Senate next Monday for his new position on the bench of the Court of Claims. But he will not go out of the Senate till he gives his version of the Missouri muddle. The debate on that subject between DRAKE and SCHURZ, it is anticipated, will be uncommonly sharp and bitter, and a display of wrath perfectly elephantine in comparison with that of ULYSSES, which furnished MCCREERY with a classical allusion today, may be expected.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

CREDENTIALS OF MEMBERS ELECT.

At the opening of the Senate Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, presented the credentials of his colleague, THOMAS J. ROBERTSON, re-elected for the term commencing March, 1871, which were read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, the credentials of Messrs. FARROW and WHITELY, Senators elect from the State of Georgia, were taken from the table and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin—Granting lands to the State of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Milwaukee to Lake Superior via Green Bay, Wis.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Louisiana—To aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Vermillionville, La., to Marshall, in the State of Texas, there, to connect with the Texas Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. SPELCER, of Alabama—Reviving and confirming a land grant in aid of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in the States of Georgia and Alabama.

[All of the above bills were referred to the Committee on Public Lands.]

GEN. LEE AND THE ARLINGTON ESTATE.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, asked leave to introduce a resolution, notice of which he gave yesterday, proposing an investigation with a view to the restoration of the Arlington estate to the widow of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE, the removal of grave-yards on the premises, and general restitution for any incumbrance placed there in the interest of the Government.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, hoped that leave would not be granted. The proposition to dig up the bones of our dead soldiers in order that certain property might be given back to its rebel owners was to his mind perfectly monstrous. While entertaining the highest respect for his friend Mr. MCCREERY, he hoped the Senate would never entertain the proposition.

Mr. MCCREERY then occupied twenty minutes upon the subject. He referred the circumstances attending the recent decease of two of the foremost Generals on either side in the late war—LEE and THOMAS. He spoke of the friendly intimacy existing between these Generals up to the commencement of the rebellion, when THOMAS followed the starry emblem of Union, and LEE resolved to stand or fall by the State that had given him birth, and of the general sorrow and respect which manifested itself in either section succeeding the mournful intelligence of their decease. He proceeded to eulogize the inflexible virtue, the military genius and valor of Gen. LEE, remarking that the American people would never relinquish the property which they held in the name and fame of the great Virginian. He then referred to the principal historic features of LEE'S campaigns to show that, with the means at his command, no other man could have accomplished results so vast. He was devoid of ostentation, and from the testimony of his intimate acquaintances he was singularly exempt from the faults and follies of other men. His life was that of a hero, a Christian and a gentleman. There might be those in the Senate who could derive comfort from casting aspersion upon Gen. LEE'S character, and all sections of the country would eventually accord to his merits their just due. The loved partner of his bosom still lived, and in her behalf justice was now implored. She belonged to a race fond of bestowing charity, but poverty could not force her to accept it. Would the Senate now remove the barrier that excluded her from Arlington? During his remarks, Mr. MCCREERY reviewed in detail the salient features of Gen. LEE'S civil and military services, particularly his recent efforts in connection with Washington College, his Revolutionary ancestry, and sincere devotion to duty. Referring to the sword as the least capable of all tribunals to decide a cause upon its merits, the speaker went on to argue that the judgments of the sword had not always commanded that universal respect which would have been expected from a court of so large a jurisdiction, and that history had enrolled the names of HAMPDEN and SYDNEY upon the list of martyrs in the sacred cause of right.

Mr. EDMUNDS said that instead of being wedded to the institutions and destinies of Virginia, Gen. LEE was the ward of the nation; that the nation had fed, clothed and educated him; that he lived at the capital, and when the capital called upon him to defend the flag under which he had been born, protected and honored, he deliberately turned his back upon it, and planted his cannon inside the capital he had sworn to protect and defend. But he (EDMUNDS) would not dignify the proposition by discussing it. Gen. LEE was now dead, and the only regret, he thought, that right-minded men would have was that Gen. LEE had not died either in his youth or in a patriotic manhood, or even that he had not died earlier than he did by the hand of the law, which penalty would have atoned in some measure for his crime.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, while disclaiming any sympathy with the apparent object of the resolution, which was to surrender and mutilate the last resting-place of thousands of the Union dead, argued that it would be, if not unprecedented, at least unparliamentary to deny to a member a simple request for leave to introduce any legislation not in itself insulting to the Senate.

Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, inquired whether Mr. TRUMBULL could state a proposition more flagrantly insulting to the Senate than that to remove the slaughtered dead of the Union Army from Arlington, for the purpose of returning the farm to its rebel possessors.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied that while the resolution was, without doubt, repugnant to the sense of the nation, it was not in a personal sense insulting to the Senate.

Messrs. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, cited two instances, one in the case of the proposed annexation of Texas, and the other the bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act, when requests for leave to bring in bills were refused, and the Vice-President enumerated five additional instances.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, protested against the consideration of the resolution. He had heard what he never expected to hear—a eulogy upon the character of Gen. LEE in the Senate of the United States, and that, too, in sight of the graves of the victims of his rebellion. HAMPTON and SIDNEY died, not for human slavery, but for liberty. This man, Gen. LEE, was of all others in the rebellion, a sinner; he had sinned against light and knowledge. His revolutionary ancestry, his oath of fealty as an officer of the United States, his finished education and high abilities—all forbade him thus to sin; and the enormity of his crime could not be concealed by decorating his grave with flowers of rhetoric. In a word, it was now proposed that the Senate should gravely consider a proposition to degrade the memories of the patriotic dead of Arlington by removing their bones to less hallowed ground, in tender consideration of the rights of the widow of the arch-rebel of the most wicked rebellion in history.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, said the coupling together of the names of THOMAS and LEE recalled the utterance of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, made at the time those two Generals resolved to tread in opposite paths, that at that time there were but two classes in the nation—patriots and traitors. The patience with which the Senate of the United States had today listened to an eulogy upon the chief conspirator in an attempt to tear down the Government, was but another illustration of that unparalleled magnanimity and mercy which had characterized the treatment by the Government of those engaged in the rebellion. Had the subject of that eulogy succeeded in his effort, where would the American Senate now be sitting? By his triumph slavery would have cast its dark shadow all over this land of freedom, from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. Today the doctrine of secession is buried beneath the bones of the thousands who felt that their blood might seal the covenant of the nation; yet today we behold the spectacle of a resurrectionist coming here to drag the dead doctrine out from beneath the bones of the nation's martyrs.

Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia, characterized the resolution as most insulting and shocking to the sense of the Senate and of the country, as abhorrent to humanity; and, although personally tenacious of the rights of individual members, he could not vote to receive it.

Mr. SAWYER, of Wisconsin, said the Arlington estate, like thousands of acres of property in the South, had been forfeited, sold at public sale for non-payment of taxes, and bought by the United States, in the absence of any memorial from Mrs. LEE. He regarded the contemplated inquiry as utterly worthless, as the facts he had stated were well known, and needed no verification.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, disapproved of that part of the resolution looking to the removal of graves from Arlington. He could not see that the merits of the cause in which Gen. LEE was engaged were at all in controversy. He regarded the question as one simply of the ability of the Senator to exercise his right to introduce business.

Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, reminded the Senate that he has predicted that if the Congressional policy was not rigidly carried out in the Southern States the day would come when the leaders of the rebellion would be honored in the United States Senate. In one sense the day had come sooner than he had expected. The Senator from Kentucky had seen fit to pronounce a glowing eulogium upon the leaders of the rebellion, but had not given utterance to one word in condemnation of LEE'S treason. The question now was whether the graves of fifty thousand loyal dead men, who had died that the nation might live, were to be opened to make way for the widow of a traitor whose hands were red with loyal blood. This would be a sacrifice; and, as an American citizen and a soldier in the war for the Union, he entered his solemn protest against it.

Mr. NYE, of Nevada, said the unseemly haste in certain quarters to restore traitors to favor would result in no good. The verdict of today and of posterity is and will be, that Gen. LEE was a traitor. The Senator (Mr. MCCREERY) had declared him a hero. So was BENEDICT ARNOLD. But what would have been thought of the man who could have proposed to restore to BENEDICT ARNOLD his property in Connecticut? The Senator had said that Gen. LEE was a Christian. He (Mr. NYE) regretted that he did not know so well as he ought what constituted a Christian; but if LEE was a Christian he did not want to be one. Could the Senate recognize as a Christian and a patriot the man who had drenched this land in blood? Possibly the aroma from the patriotic graves would be offensive to the nostrils of the rebel owners of Arlington. Be that as it may, he looked upon the resolution as an insult to his person, and indicative of a disposition which, if not rebuked, would soon be premium upon treason.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, in some general remarks, spoke of Gen. LEE as the great traitor of the age, whose influence had carried into the rebellion the flower of the Southern youth. DAVIS, the other great traitor, still lived, and in the light of recent events, it was not unreasonable to expect an early move to make him President.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, desired that parliamentary law should be administered upon the present occasion with the utmost rigor, with a view to the most summary disposition of the resolution. He had nothing to say of Gen. LEE except that his name stood high upon the catalogue of those who had imbrued their hands in their country's blood. He was content to hand him over to the avenging pen of history. He regarded the resolution as indicative of the sentiments of the political associates of the Senator from Kentucky, and as prefiguring the policy they would establish should they obtain the power, a policy which was to take the old rebellion by the hand, to install it in the high places of power. Could he make his voice heard from Massachusetts to Louisiana, it would be to warn his fellow-countrymen, especially of the South, against that combination which now showed its hand in the proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. He said he was present when Secretary STANTON gave the order for the interment of the dead bodies of Union soldiers at Arlington, and that Secretary STANTON stated at the time his purpose in selecting the place, which was, to forever prohibit the reinstatement of the LEE family there, and that if they did come, they might encounter the ghosts of their victims. The epitaph above the grave of SHAKESPEARE, which had for two centuries and a half guarded the remains of England's greatest poet, he would write above the grave of every one of our patriot dead:

> "Good friend! for Jesus sake forbear
> To dig the dust inclosed here.
> Blessed be the man that spares these stones,
> And curst be he that moves my bones."

[Slight applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MCCREERY replied that he had introduced the resolution without consultation with his colleagues, and for every word of it, and for his own expressed sentiments, he was responsible to his constituents and to his God. At the instance of his colleagues he now asked to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, raised the point that the yeas and nays having been already ordered, the resolution had become the property of the Senate, and could not be withdrawn.

The Vice-President stated the question to be upon the motion of Mr. MCCREERY, for leave to introduce the resolution.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to lay Mr. MCCREERY'S motion on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, stated that about the first thing he did, when he arrived in Washington, recently, was to visit the National Cemetery at Arlington, and he did not hesitate to say that in looking over the almost numberless graves his sight grew dim and his eyes were moistened. There slept in peace together those who were called Union soldiers and those who were called rebels. He (BAYARD) felt satisfied that no one of his constituents would for a moment countenance the removal of these dead. He would never consent to such a proposition. In regard to the resolution he could not vote for it, because it was not within the scope of Congressional jurisdiction, but belonged to the judiciary. He regarded the attempt of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) to connect the Democracy with the resolution as most disingenuous. That Senator, in his desire to perpetuate a party founded upon sectional hatred, was willing to avail himself of any means to injure the only national party of the country, the Democratic Party.

Mr. DAVIS' motion was then rejected—yeas 9, nays 49.

Mr. MCCREERY'S request for leave to bring in the resolution was then refused, yeas 4—nays 54.

The yeas were Messrs. FOWLER of Tennessee, HAMILTON of Maryland, MCCREERY of Kentucky, and VICKERS of Maryland.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, declined voting, believing the right belonged to every Senator.

RESPECT TO THE LATE MR. RIDGEWAY.

The House resolutions of respect for the memory of Hon. ROBERT RIDGEWAY, late a Representative from Virginia, were received and read. After eulogistic remarks by Messrs. LEWIS and JOHNSTON, Senators from Virginia, the resolutions were adopted.

INVESTIGATION OF SENATOR SPRAGUE'S LOYALTY.

Mr. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, offered the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War furnish the Senate with the original papers relating to the arrest of one HOYT, during the war of the rebellion, for trading with the rebels in Texas, or otherwise, and to furnish all the original papers relating to the arrest and censure of BYRON SPRAGUE and WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, for alleged complicity therewith, as well as any reports or papers directly, or indirectly, having reference to WILLIAM SPRAGUE, a Senator of the United States from Rhode Island, as a party thereto, or as to any alleged disloyalty on the part of said SPRAGUE in said matter or any other.

Resolved further, That the same be referred to the Committee on Retrenchment, to investigate the same, with power to call for persons and papers; said Committee, in its discretion, to report to the Senate, its conclusions and recommendations.

At 3½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITION OF THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, presented a petition of 2,000 citizens of Gloucester, Mass., complaining of the unfriendly acts of the authorities of the Dominion of Canada toward American fishermen, and praying that retaliatory measures be enacted by Congress, in the way of non-intercourse, prohibiting the importation of English or Canadian fish; prohibiting the transportation to Canada of merchandise in bond, and demanding indemnity for losses inflicted on American fishermen.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced today as follows:

By Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania—To secure the eligibility to American ships for foreign trade, and to encourage ship-building in the United States. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CALKIN, of New-York—To aid the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York to establish an American line of iron steam-ships. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin—Granting lands for a railroad from Denver, Colorado, to Albuquerque, New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WELKER, of Ohio—To amend the twenty-fifth section of the act of the 15th of July, 1870, providing homesteads for officers, soldiers and mariners who served during the rebellion. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution declaring that experience has shown that taxes, as far as possible, should be uniform, and that a uniform and reasonable tax on all kinds of cigars has not only proved satisfactory to both the Government and the people, by checking fraud and adding largely to the revenue, and instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax of sixteen cents a pound on tobacco of every description. Adopted.

Other resolutions were offered, as follows:

By Mr. SLOCUM, of New-York—Calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the expenses, duties, &c., connected with the office of FRANK E. HOWE, Special Agent of the Treasury Department at New-York. Adopted.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—Calling for information relative to the retention of the *Scotland*, light-ship, in her old position, and what legislation is required to enable the Light-house Board to replace her. Adopted.

Mr. JOHNSON, of California, asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the best interests of the United States demand the immediate abrogation of the treaty with China, except the portion relating to commercial intercourse between the two countries. Objection was made.

Mr. VAN TRUMP, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution for a select committee of inquiry as to the causes leading to the resignation of Secretary COX, but objection was made.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution to authorize the restoration of BENJAMIN RICHARDS to the active list of the navy. Passed.

REVISION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to consolidate the Postal laws, the pending question being the amendment offered by Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey, repealing from the 1st of July, 1871, all laws allowing the franking privilege, and the amendment thereto offered by Mr. WELKER, of Ohio, allowing newspapers, periodicals and magazines reciprocally to be interchanged between publishers, and a copy of weekly newspapers to be sent free of charge to actual subscribers within the county where they are published.

At the suggestion of Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, Mr. WELKER modified his amendment by including semi-weekly and monthly newspapers.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, wished also to have excepted correspondence between the Departments and individuals. He argued generally against the fallacy of abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. WELKER'S amendment was adopted—73 to 50.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to except all official communications between the several Executive Departments, and from and to the same. Rejected.

Mr. HILL'S amendment, as amended, was then agreed to—yeas 103, nays 65.

On motion of Mr. JOHNSON, of California, supported by Mr. SARGENT, also of California, and opposed by Messrs. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, a provision was inserted authorizing the Postmaster-General to make temporary contracts for the postal service over new routes, which are to cease unless confirmed, with the subsequent session of Congress.

Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, offered an amendment reducing letter postage to two cents. Rejected.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, offered an amendment providing that the franking privilege should not be taken from any person to whom it has been herefore granted by name by special act of Congress. Adopted.

THE BILL PASSED.

Various amendments as to the details of the bill were offered and disposed of, and the bill was then passed without division.

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD BILL POSTPONED.

The next business before the House was the bill extending the time to construct the railroad from St. Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bay Field, the question being on the reconsideration of the vote whereby the bill was rejected.

Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, moved a postponement of the question until the second Tuesday in January.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, opposed the motion to postpone, but it was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 84.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported the bill removing political disabilites from WILLIAM M. MAGRUDER, of Henrico County, Va.

Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, desired to offer an amendment to remove all political disabilities, but Mr. PORTER insisted on the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the bill passed.

Mr. PORTER also reported a like bill removing political disabilities from WILLIAM CARDWELL and RICHARD J. GOULDING, of Charlotte County, Va. Passed.

OLD BILLS DISPOSED OF.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, the House went to the business on the Speaker's table, and referred to the appropriate committees a large number of Senate bills of last session. All the land grant bills were objected to, and remain on the Speaker's table.

The House then at 3½ adjourned.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

Meeting of Republican Members in the House of Representatives—Removal of Political Disabilities in the South Discussed—No Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The Republican members held a caucus to-night in the hall of the House of Representatives, Gen. BANKS in the chair, and Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, Secretary. About 100 members were present.

Mr. DEGENER, of Texas, referred to the removal of disabilities as provided by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and argued that the several States shall say when disabilities therein shall cease. He referred approvingly to the course of the Schurz Republicans in Missouri, and gave five reasons why there should be a general amnesty, and offered a resolution that the Committee on Reconstruction be requested to report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, offered an amendment removing all disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment, excepting from those who held Federal offices in 1860 and 1861, and those who had held office in violation of such amendment and of the laws of the United States since January last and supported the same in a speech.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, referred to the manner in which rebels had acted, showing they were not willing to let bygones be bygones. They respected nothing but power. The course of these men in the South had been to make rebellion respectable and the Federal Government contemptible.

Mr. TILLMAN, of Tennessee, advocated the amendment, stating that much of the hate of Tennessee was on account of the course of ANDREW JOHNSON. Remove their disabilities and let the rebels quarrel about the offices.

Mr. PLATT, of Virginia, was in favor of the removal of their disabilities, and claimed that the men most obnoxious in the South were those who had no disabilities imposed upon them, because they had never taken active part in the rebellion.

Mr. VAN WYCK opposed the amendment, and stated that in case the Forty-first Congress removed the disabilities so that Gov. VANCE and JEFF. DAVIS could be returned to the American Senate, there would be no Republican Party left in the North.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, said the Republican Party was opposed to any general removal of disabilities.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, alluded to an article in a Memphis newspaper, and thought the quarrel to which Mr. TILLMAN alluded would not result in reducing the number of Democrats. He was of opinion the prominent rebels should have been hanged after the war.

Mr. STOKES, of Tennessee, was at one time in favor of a removal of disabilities, but was satisfied the concession of the Republicans had not been met in the same spirit by the men of the South. In 1868 the Democrats of Tennessee professed, in their State Convention, to accept the situation, but in their recent State Convention they reaffirmed the doctrine of secession.

The caucus came to no conclusion, and adjourned till to-morrow night. The discussion indicates that the present Congress will not pass a General Amnesty bill, but one of a modified character, and some suppose that those to be excluded will be specially named.

MISSOURI.

B. Gratz Brown and the Labor Reform Party—Congratulations.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—A delegation of gentlemen representing the Labor Reform Party called on B. GRATZ BROWN today, congratulating him on his election, and presenting him an address, highly commending some positions taken by him on the labor question. Mr. BROWN, in responding, approved of the general purposes of the National Labor Reform Party, as set forth at their recent Convention in Cincinnati; and was glad to know that their aim is to reconcile rather than to antagonize the relations of labor to capital. He approved of the three fundamental principles of the party, viz., the ballot, the issue of money by Government for the benefit of the people, and the right of eminent domain in public lands.

ALABAMA.

The Late Contest for the Governorship—Official Announcement that Mr. Smith Withdraws from the Contest.

The following paper, signed by three of the most distinguished citizens of Alabama, and addressed to the people of that State, was published in the Montgomery *Advertiser* of Saturday last:

"The contest for the office of Governor of the State has caused much excitement and anxiety in the public mind. Judicial proceedings for the recovery of the property appertaining to the office of Governor were instituted by Gov. R. B. LINDSAY against Gov. W. H. SMITH, before Hon. J. Q. SMITH. On the 8th inst., during the progress of the proceedings, the cause, on the mutual application of the counsel for the respective parties, was adjourned until today, in the hope that the matters in controversy could be amicably and finally settled. According to appointment, the undersigned called on Gov. SMITH, at the Executive Department, this morning, and had a friendly interview with him. He frankly expressed his determination not only to deliver the property sued for, but to put an end to a contest in which the interests of the people of the State must suffer serious detriment.

While firmly claiming the right to detain the property in question, and to institute the proceedings, which he had commenced, with the view of contesting the election of Gov. LINDSAY, he distinctly placed his determination to deliver up the property and abandon the contest for the office of Governor, upon the ground that the peace and harmony of the people and the good of the public would be thereby promoted. He thereupon delivered the property appertaining to the office of Governor, and surrendered the Executive Department to Gov. LINDSAY; and the legal proceedings were dismissed.

This contest had given rise to much feeling and excitement among the people, and it was exceedingly important to the welfare of the State that it should be speedily terminated; and we are gratified to say that Gov. SMITH manifested a firm determination to end the contest without delay, instead of protracting the controversy, as he had the power to do.

And we cheerfully bear testimony to the patriotic motives by which he was actuated in abandoning this contest, and thus securing the regular administration of the State Government.

WILLIAM M. BROOKS,
EDMUND W. PETTUS,
J. R. POWELL.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 9, 1870.

The same paper publishes an address from Ex-Gov. SMITH to the people, in which he says:

"The responsibility of the course I have taken since the late election is wholly upon me, and I am alone responsible, not my friends or legal advisers. The high character of the Hon. ALEXANDER WHITE, Gov. PARSONS and Judge RICE ought to be sufficient to shield them from the suspicion of any conspiracy to do any improper act. The only advice given to me by any of these gentlemen was as to the best legal mode of obtaining what they and I believed to be a clear right, and all our conversations were for that purpose alone. It was a sense of duty to the people at large that induced me to resort to the Courts of the country, for the purpose of obtaining a fair count of the votes cast at the late election, by which I believed then, and now believe, I was legally elected Governor. It is the same sense of duty to the people that now, under a changed and unexpected state of facts, induces me to remove by my own act all grounds of controversy, and open the way to a restoration of fraternal feeling and general prosperity. I deem it due to Hon. B. F. SAFFOLD, the Judge of the Supreme Court, who granted the injunction applied for by me, to say that I am sure he was in that matter governed by a clear conviction that the law of the land required him to grant that process, and that I firmly believe the law of the land put him under obligation as an upright and fearless Judge to do what he has done in the premises."

OHIO.

The Third Congressional District—Campbell's Seat to be Contested.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.—It is understood at Dayton that the appointment of Gen. SCHENCK as Minister to England will not interfere with his contest of Col. CAMPBELL'S seat from the Third District, the friends of SCHENCK being determined to prosecute the matter.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-First Assembly District Republicans—Mayor Hall and the Tammany Republicans.

A well-attended and highly important meeting of the Twenty-first District Grant Club, was held last evening at Hammonia Hall, corner One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, Col. A. P. KETCHAM, President, in the chair, and BENJ. PAGE Secretary. Judge WELCH introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Republican voters of this and other districts of the City chose at the late election inspectors of election by large majorities over the candidates for inspectors nominated under the authority of the so-called Republican Central Committee of the City, such action of said voters being based upon alleged collusion between the Tammany Party and said Committee; and

Whereas, The Tammany Mayor of the City has promptly nullified said choice of the Republican electors, by appointing in place of the duly chosen inspectors of election the Tammany Republican inspectors whom they rejected; therefore,

Resolved, That this action of the Tammany Mayor adds another link to the chain of evidence establishing the existence of the collusion alleged; and that it further illustrates the degree of respect with which Gov. HOFFMAN'S principal political supporters in this City are accustomed to treat the favorite dogma of their party—local self-government.

This resolution was heartily supported by ERASTUS BROWN, Ex-Alderman ROBERTS, Judge WELSH, and others. Mr. ROBERTS stated that his name had been on both tickets, and had received a greater number of votes than any other, yet he had not been appointed by the Mayor. He said that this point was of vital importance, as it had a direct bearing on the Presidential election. On motion of Mr. BROWN, a committee was appointed to take all necessary means to test the legality of the appointments of Inspectors made by the Mayor. The Committee consisted of E. S. Brown, Wm. J. Robinson, Judge Welch, S. R. Roberts, James Davis and Wm. Mullan. A resolution was also adopted indorsing and affirming the ability and statesmanlike qualities of President GRANT and indorsing his Message. The resolution was supported by Col. KETCHAM in an able and forcible speech.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chicago *Post* is unable to see any good reason why New-Mexico should be admitted into the Union at present.

The nomination of Mr. SCHENCK for Minister to England, the Boston *Transcript* believes, will be generally accepted as one eminently fit to be made.

President GRANT is advised by the Omaha *Tribune* to have little to do with BUTLER, CHANDLER and CAMERON, whom it regards as unwise counselors for Presidents, and unsafe leaders for parties.

A Republican paper in Ohio has nominated Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Hamilton County, for Governor of that State, and the Democratic Cincinnati *Enquirer* commends him as a man of a high order of ability, whose personal character is pure and unsullied.

The Democratic Congressmen are all appealed to by the Richmond *Dispatch* to vote against Gen. BUTLER'S General Amnesty bill, it being insulting to every Southern man, as it "provides that the disqualified shall appear in some such Federal Court as UNDERWOOD'S and declare their contrition, &c., &c."

It is generally conceded in West Virginia that some portion of the debt of Virginia is justly chargeable to that State, and the Wheeling *Register* says there is no disposition among the people to shirk a fair settlement of the question at issue. The West Virginia Legislature will meet next month, and will probably take definite action, with a view to an equitable division of the debt.

We have already mentioned some of the Conservative papers of South Carolina which have spoken favorably of the re-election of United States Senator ROBERTSON, and we now notice that the Charleston *Courier* is to be added to the list, that paper saying: "Mr. ROBERTSON was born and raised among us, and though he differs from us in politics, all of his interests are identified with our State, and we cannot think otherwise than that he will endeavor to do his duty, as he understands it, honestly and faithfully."

Civil service reform is commended to the active support of everybody by the Buffalo *Express*—to the public, "because the national work would be thoroughly performed instead of slurred over, as at present; to the clerks, because they would have the highest inducements to develop their capacity; and last, but not least, to the Senators, Representatives and other influential personages, because they would thus be relieved of the disgusting solicitations of the countless army of hungry and conscienceless office-seekers and parasites by whom they are now infested."

In their address to the people of Georgia the Democratic State Committee say they would not if they could take away the political rights of the negroes. To this the Atlanta *Intelligencer* earnestly objects, saying that this attempt on the part of the Executive Committee to commit the Democracy of the State to the surrender of one of the great principles of the party is not only a mistake on their part, but will tend to disarm Northern Democrats, who have openly and manfully opposed the conferring of political rights upon the negroes.

The talk about the Republican Party having fulfilled its mission is characterized as mere folly by the Pittsburg *Gazette*, which says, "that so long as Progress and Conservatism confront each other; so long as there are wrongs to be righted, and a party exists that opposes the righting of them; so long as there are abuses in Government to be uprooted, and men will oppose the uprooting of them; so long as the changes already accomplished remain causes of political hostility, and a party stands ready to overturn them and re-establish what has been abolished, so long will the Republican Party have an unfulfilled mission, and so long will its continued existence remain a political necessity.

Of Judge GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, the new Senator from Alabama, the Richmond *Dispatch* says: "His mother, while he was young, became a teacher of a popular female school in Richmond, and he grew up to early manhood here. From this place he departed for the then El Dorado of the Gulf, and walked the entire distance to Alabama, occasionally stopping on the way and teaching school awhile to raise funds to procure food and lodging. In Alabama he met with friends, studied law, was elected to office, and in the course of time was made a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. He is a man now far advanced in life, but he possesses a vigorous intellect, and his reputation for integrity and devotion to the public good is without reproach."

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MARRIED.

BARNEY—WOLFORD.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 13th inst., by Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Mr. EWIN J. BARNEY to Miss LENA C. WOLFORD, all of the above city.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KOHLER—BRANDA.—On the 7th December, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, of Douglaston, Long Island, JOHN P. KOHLER and JENNIE S., daughter of the late Augustus Branda, of this City.

VAN RENSSELAER—ATTERBURY.—In this City on Tuesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Wallace Atterbury, assisted by Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., KILIAEN VAN RENSSELAER to OLIVIA PHELPS, daughter of B. B. Atterbury.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 13, NICHOLAS K. ANTHONY, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 54 West 18th-st.

BROWN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, 12th inst., in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. SOPHIA C. BROWN, widow of the late John D. Brown, and daughter of Christian Baehr, deceased.

Relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation, the funeral services, which will be held in St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 P. M. The interment will take place at Buffalo, N. Y.

BARLOW.—At Croton Landing, Dec. 13, 1870, GRACE, youngest child of George J. and Mary Barlow, aged 2 months and 14 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

BEEBE.—At Westfield, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 12, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HENRY, eldest son of Charles W. and Josephine Sutton Beebe, aged 4 years, 8 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Silas R. Beebe, Westfield, N. J. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock M.

BIGELOW.—At St. Luke's Hospital, West 54th-st., corner 5th-av., on Sunday, 11th inst., A. G. BIGELOW, M. D., aged 74 years.

Funeral from the hospital on Wednesday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Physicians and his friends are invited to attend.

CRARY.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, the 12th inst., after a long illness, MARY L. SAYRE, wife of Geo. D. Crary, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 171 Main-st., Orange, N. J., on Wednesday the 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. Boats leave the ferries at the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 9:10 A. M., connecting with Morris and Essex Railroad, and stopping at Brick Church Station, Orange.

FLEMMING.—In Jersey City, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, 1870, Mrs. ALICE AMY, relict of James Flemming, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 124 Washington-st., on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

JOHNSTON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 13th December, 1870, SAMUEL B. JOHNSTON, in the 73d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 302 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

MONTEATH.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, at the Coleman House, WILLIAM MONTEATH, aged 53 years.

Services at the Coleman House, at 2 o'clock this afternoon (Wednesday.) His remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Dec. 13, GLORVINA CECILIA SMITH, relict of Samuel Albert Smith, in the 61st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Allen Hall, No. 133 East 59th-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

TOY.—Suddenly, Dec. 13, at Summit, N. J., Miss ANNA JULIA TOY, daughter of the late Isaiah Toy, of Palmyra, N. J.

Funeral services at Palmyra, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870.

There are marked indications of the increasing prosperity of the Province of Ontario, and indeed of the whole Dominion; but more particularly is the rapid growth and material progress of this Province observable. Looking back a few years, none can fail being struck with the wonderful changes that have been effected. There was a time when the interests of the country suffered by the haste with which it advanced, but that was an era of speculation, when the progress made was more fictitious than real, and everybody seemed to be in a hurry to get rich. Many have learnt wisdom by the lesson that was then taught, and there is no fear of a retrograde movement now, for the recent advancement of the country has been of a gradual and permanent character. It was thought that the heavy drain of the circulating medium, consequent upon excessive importations would have a disastrous effect, and there is no doubt that it did for some time cramp the energies of the country and check its prosperity, but all that was overcome, and matters have fairly righted themselves. The mercantile community saw the mistake that had been made in importing more than was required, especially as the supply can be renewed so easily, and now the stocks approximate nearer the demand. The days of over importation are remembered with regret, for many business men were forced to the wall. Now, however, the business is of a sufficiently healthy character to warrant the opinion that our merchants are prospering to an unequaled extent. The best evidence of this is the fact that the stocks of goods are larger than usual, yet they are not considered sufficient to supply the trade until Spring. Added to this satisfactory condition of affairs there is the still more notable fact that the people generally are contented and happy. Political excitement did much in the past to create dissatisfaction in the public mind, but the change brought about in 1867, if it has not insured exemption from political struggles and a desire for party supremacy, it has, at any rate, secured to this section of the Dominion a present good in the contentment and prosperity now enjoyed.

ITS TOWNS AND CITIES.

In nothing has this country made greater progress than in the growth of its towns and cities, some of which have sprung up almost unprecedentedly. Few who knew the Toronto of thirty years ago would recognize it in the metropolitan city of Ontario, without wondering at the transformation it has undergone. During the past year it has increased in a marvelous degree, and in a far greater ratio than any other place in the Dominion. It is now a city of over sixty thousand inhabitants, boasting some of the finest public buildings, stores and private residences to be found on the American continent. Kingston is not a progressive place, and has remained stationary for a long time, with little prospect of a change. But the Penitentiary City is the only one that moves slowly. Less than fifty years ago the present site of London was a dense wilderness, with not a clearing near it for many miles. A town was gradually hewn out of it, which now has a population of nearly twenty thousand. That is rather rapid for a town thirty miles inland from the nearest lake port. Hamilton, too, has made great strides, in spite of the drawbacks it has had to contend against. It was laid out in 1813, and had a population of ten thousand in 1847. Ten years later it had nearly doubled that, but misfortune overtook it and it gained little for some years; now it has a population of over twenty-five thousand, and this year the increase in the number of new buildings has been far greater than ever before. Ottawa, the Dominion capital, although favored more than the other cities of Ontario, does not make quicker progress, yet it has certainly grown into a city of considerable proportions since the seat of Government was located there. It is believed to be growing very rapidly just now. The construction of railways gave an astonishing impetus to the growth of our towns, and numbers have grown from mere villages of a few years since, into large and populous places. Along the line of the Great Western there are numerous flourishing towns which owe their prosperity entirely to the success of that enterprise, and the Grand Trunk has given increased growth to such towns as Belleville, Brockville, Bowmanville, Brampton, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford, and others, more than one of them having a population closely approaching ten thousand. But it is the manufacturing enterprise that has done so much to accelerate progress and improve the country. Ten years ago there was hardly a manufacturing establishment of any consequence, now they may be counted by dozens. Ontario was, not many years since, a splendid field for the sale of American surplus manufactures, but it is no longer so, as the market is now fully supplied by the efforts of home industry, and with articles fully up in quality to any imported; in truth, it is held that its woolen manufactured goods are superior to all others, and therefore find ready sale in the United States. Our manufacturers have now no dread of competition, and the rapid multiplication of machinery of all kinds gives employment to swarms of artizans. Skilled laborers are in demand, and frequently it is very difficult to obtain them. Large and increasing foundries are in regular operation, and even the business of manufacturing sewing-machines has become one of the most important branches of industry. There are about a dozen large factories of the kind in Ontario, the first having been started in 1860, which had a monopoly for five or six years. Several factories fill large orders for the European markets.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The surprising development of railway enterprise has been alluded to in former letters. Every one must be struck, in taking a glance backward to the time when telegraphs and railways were unknown, with the remarkable contrast presented by the network of both, stretching in every direction over the Province. The first railroad of any consequence was opened in 1853, and upward of sixteen hundred miles have been added. It is to be regretted that the principal line in the country has failed to realize the expectations formed of it, or prove a remunerative investment to those interested in it. The value of such a line to the business and commerce of the country is incalculable; yet, apart from its importance as a means of developing the material interests of the country, it has been a continual source of discontent (and alleged injury to the facilities of trade. The Great Western, on the contrary, has always been a popular line, and has met with a full share of public approval, while its stockholders have been in a measure satisfied, because it pays them regular semi-annual dividends. The Northern, equally with the Great Western, has met with marked favor, and today is probably the best managed undertaking of its kind anywhere. It is now adding branches, of which the Toronto and Muskoka will soon be in progress. Another branch is contemplated from Collingwood to Owen Sound. The Grand Trunk is already too unwieldy to require more branches, but the Great Western is still adding, the last of which is the Harrisburg and Brantford line. Today ten miles more of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce line, to be operated by the Great Western, will be opened with a grand demonstration. This will make in all about thirty miles of the road completed. The other roads now in course of construction will be equal to about five hundred miles. This is pretty fair progress on the part of Ontario.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

So urgent have the demands of the country become that the Government have deemed it necessary to undertake the improvement of the inland navigation of the country much sooner than was intended, and with that view a Canal Commission has been appointed, composed of Commissioners from each of the four Provinces, chosen not so much for their party leaning as because they are men most of whom are thoroughly conversant with and interested in the carrying trade of the lakes. Chief among them is Mr. ALLAN, the great Montreal ship-owner and proprietor of the ocean line of steamers plying to Liverpool. He is assisted by Mr. GZOWSKI, formerly an engineer, and now one of the wealthiest contractors in the country. Mr. CALVIN, an American by descent, and member of the Provincial Legislature for Frontenac; and Mr. LAIDLAW, a gentleman of large experience in railway construction. There are two others from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, and the Mayor of Quebec completes the number. In so far as ability goes, the commission is a good one, but it is difficult to say what may result from their deliberations. The interests of the country will be duly cared for, and it is to be hoped that the enlargement of the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals will be decided on before the construction of new ones is recommended. The enlargement of those canals would be the means of drawing the carrying trade of the West to the St. Lawrence, but no possible objection could be raised to the construction of the proposed Coughnawauga Canal, to connect the waters of the Hudson and the St. Lawrence, thus forming a continuous route for the largest-sized vessels between Chicago and New-York. There can be no question that such an enterprise would meet with public approbation, and the Government could not well refuse to entertain the scheme if recommended by the Commission.

THE FUTURE.

With regard to the true interests of the country, it is clear, beyond a doubt, that the time has arrived when they must be duly considered, and a step has been taken in the right direction when the Government decides to inquire into the feasibility of carrying out the grand project of improving the inland navigation, with the ultimate view of facilitating the transit of sea-going vessels to and from any port on the lakes. The feeling prevails that the country is on the high road to prosperity, and everything points to a cheering future. It is this state of things which prevents the spread of the desire some time since manifested for a change of political destiny, and no one would be rash enough to attempt the slightest encouragement at present of the agitation which certain gentlemen in the Province of Quebec endeavored to commence last Spring. The prosperous state of the country, but particularly of Ontario, is the strongest check that has been given to the Independence movement. So long as the country progresses, and there are signs of continuous improvement, the people are contented, and no desire is felt for change; but the moment there is a depression in trade, and progress appears checked, the "independence" or annexation fever breaks out. Happily, for the nonce no political epidemic prevails.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Interesting Proceedings Before the Surrogate Yesterday—Opening of the Contestants' Case—Speech of Mr. Clinton—The Reasons for Breaking the Alleged Will.

The formal opening of the contestants' case, in the matter of the will of JAMES B. TAYLOR, deceased, was made yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, by Mr. HENRY L. CLINTON, contestants' counsel, who, in an exhaustive argument, which occupied the attention of the Court for nearly three hours, presented his views on the questions involved, and, in a brief manner, alluded to evidence to be adduced upon which the contestants rely to set aside the alleged will. This case, from the peculiar circumstances surrounding it, promises to be one of the most important of its class ever brought before a Surrogate's Court, and will be watched with great interest by the general public. On the part of the proponents of the will, the case was opened several weeks since, and the testimony of the subscribing witnesses to the instrument, Messrs. WITHERELL & JACKSON, taken. At this point the contestants' counsel claimed that the proponents should proceed with their case, but the Surrogate held that, as all the requirements of law had been complied with, the contestants must then and there produce their evidence. Since this time the case has rested until yesterday, the special administrator of the estate having meanwhile been occupied in preparing a minute inventory of the property and assets of the deceased, and the contestants in having photographic copies of the will and other papers in the action taken, and scientific opinions written as to the genuineness of the document in question. The ground of the contest, which promises to be a protracted one, simply stated, is forgery, and that the deceased never executed the alleged will.

Mr. CLINTON, in opening the case yesterday, reviewed at great length the family relations existing between Mrs. HOWLAND, the granddaughter of the deceased, and her grandparents. In the narrative he detailed many incidents, claimed to be facts, in which it was made to appear that the grandmother was unnecessarily harsh in her treatment of her grandchild. Mr. TAYLOR, he stated, had at all times manifested the greatest love and affection for her, even up to the hour of his death, and extracts from letters, written at about the time the will was executed, were read, tending to show that there was no estrangement between them. The whole argument of the counsel, in fact, was to the effect that the terms of the alleged will were contrary to the known feelings of the grandfather for his adopted child, and therefore invalid. The circumstances attending the elopement of Mrs. HOWLAND were also detailed, and Mr. TAYLOR'S subsequent conduct dwelt upon, to prove that the anger occasioned at this time was of brief duration and afterward forgotten. Considerable time was in addition devoted to a detailed story of the European trip made just before Mr. TAYLOR'S death, by Mrs. HOWLAND, her husband, mother-in-law and Mrs. TAYLOR, in which matters of an unpleasant nature occurred, which, as the counsel said, it is claimed led Mr. TAYLOR to alter his intentions in relation to Mrs. HOWLAND. Mr. CLINTON in closing said that proof would be forthcoming, scientific and otherwise, showing conclusively that the paper produced as Mr. TAYLOR'S will was only a part of a plot to deceive the Court and to dispose of the estate contrary to the wishes and will of the deceased.

During the progress of the argument the Court-room was filled with attentive listeners, all the parties in interest being present. At its conclusion the case was adjourned until Friday, when a beginning will be made in taking testimony on the part of the opponents to the will. The following are the main points touched upon, and in brief a summary of the argument:

Mr. CLINTON said this alleged will of JAMES B. TAYLOR was presented before the Court for probate under circumstances of a most extraordinary character. The deceased, a well-known gentleman in this City, one of distinguished and influential position in the community, died on the 22d of August, 1870. After his death, search, and immediate search, was made among his papers by Mr. MARSH, his counsel for fifteen or twenty years, by his friends, Mr. TRACEY and others, who naturally took a deep interest in seeing that his affairs were properly attended to. Mr. TAYLOR was very orderly in the arrangement of the papers, and his debts, mortgages and other papers were properly and suitably disposed of. From time to time search was made with a view to discover if he had made a will; inquiry was made of those who were most intimately connected with him; for a month it was continued unsuccessfully, but finally on the 2d of September, exactly one month after his decease, a paper was found under very peculiar circumstances. A special administrator was appointed in reference to the matter, and on the day in question, at the office of the deceased, No. 48 Pine-street, in company with three or four others, this paper was found in a book in the book-case, without so much as an envelope or cover upon it. That paper is now produced here, and it is alleged to be the last will and testament of Mr. TAYLOR. He maintained that a document found under such circumstances and at such a period was open to suspicion, and he was justified in demanding the name of the lawyer who prepared it. Had it been discovered on the morning of the death of Mr. TAYLOR the demand might with propriety be refused, but, as he alleged, if this be a case of fraud then there would be every reason why the corroborating evidence and the declarations of the deceased concerning it should be kept back until the testimony for the defense was produced. He asked the witness for the administrator, when under examination, if at the finding of that document any one had suggested the name of the writer, and Mr. OWENS was pointed to as the person by whom it was drawn. But Mr. OWENS utterly denied it, and all the confidential friends of the deceased disavowed all knowledge of it. Mr. CLINTON here read the will of the deceased bearing date 12th July, 1867, bequeathing all his wealth to his grandchild, to be shared in by his wife until after her death, and proceeded to ask what had occurred in the meantime to induce him to alter the friendly feeling there expressed in her behalf, and cut her off with a miserable pittance? In this connection he reviewed at length the relations subsisting between Mr. TAYLOR and his granddaughter and only relative, from her infancy to marriage; the vast amount of money he expended on her education, both here and in Europe; his purchase of the house in Madison-avenue for her benefit, in March, 1869; and the affection he so lavishly bestowed upon her on all occasions. He referred to the differences which gradually sprung up between the contestant and her grandmother, in consequence of the exception taken by the latter at what she considered her extravagance, and passed on to the time of her acquaintance with HENRY HOWLAND, her present husband. When only fourteen years of age this acquaintance was formed; it ripened into intimacy; he became a daily visitor at her residence as a suitor; these visits were encouraged by the grandmother; and when finally he made a proposition for her hand, the latter freely consented. Thus matters progressed until the 4th July, 1869, when Mr. HOWLAND went with his relatives to New-Bedford. In the meantime, Mr. TAYLOR requested her to accompany some of her friends to Long Branch; but in view of the return of Mr. HOWLAND, and the relation existing between them, she refused. On his return from New-Bedford, Mr. HOWLAND sought an interview with Mrs. TAYLOR on the subject of his engagement, but was received very coldly, and she gave vent to expressions adverse to him. The contestant very properly defended her future husband, he proposed marriage to herself, and that evening they started for New-Bedford, where on the following morning, in the presence of his relatives, the marriage ceremony was solemnized. A few days previously Mr. HOWLAND had asked Mr. TAYLOR'S consent, and he said he would take some weeks to consider, and it was now alleged on the other side that because of this disobedience the deceased disinherited her. On the 14th of July this ceremony took place on the 17th she returned to the City, and on the 19th, by arrangement, she visited her grandfather at his residence. Mr. CLINTON narrated several circumstances in the conduct of the deceased at this period to show how intense was his devotion to his grandchild, and the misery which the separation brought upon him. The reconciliation was complete; he treated her with increased affection, which continued to his death, and said she should never again leave him. He detailed the interchange of visits between the two families, exhibiting the most cordial relations with each other, and showed that during the illness of the contestant he manifested the greatest anxiety for her recovery. During this whole period Mrs. TAYLOR frequently gave expression to feelings of unfriendliness against her granddaughter and her husband, but she was forbearing and always retained the affection of the deceased. He disclaimed the idea that the continued differences between Mrs. TAYLOR and the contestant in Europe produced her alienation from the deceased, for though she repeatedly communicated with him on the circumstance, her letters to the latter were full of affectionate tenderness and regard. On the 23d August in the present year they returned to New-York and were apprised of the illness of Mr. TAYLOR. Mrs. HOWLAND at once repaired to his bedside, and his first inquiry was concerning his child. She arrived soon after, and the reception given her by the dying man sufficiently controverted the theory of her disinheritance, as alleged on the other side. Had he but known at that period that such a paper was in existence, the language he would have used would have been such that those about his bedside would find it engraven in their memories as long as they lived. The idea of a man making such a will in 1867, and four years afterward signing this document without the occurrence of anything to justify it, was preposterous in the extreme. TAYLOR soon after died, and on the evening of Saturday Mrs. TAYLOR evinced an extraordinary anxiety to be in sole possession of the house No. 303 Madison-avenue, and directed her grandchild, with her husband, to be prepared to leave the following Monday. He asked, did this proceeding orginate in a desire to obtain possession of the house, so that the rightful owner could never get at it, except at the end of a long litigation? By whose advice was it? Were there others appointed to promote this scheme, which resulted in the production of this pretended will a month later? From that time to the present Mrs. TAYLOR has not visited Mrs. HOWLAND, though the latter has visited her twice. Mr. CLINTON here read several letters addressed by the deceased to the contestant—one addressed on the 24th of June, 1870, six days before the date of this document, and others, which were couched in the most affectionate terms. He maintained that this will was the product of a fraud before TAYLOR'S death, or of crime afterward. TAYLOR never executed that will; his whole life contradicted it. He would demonstrate by the aid of science and facts that Mr. TAYLOR not only did not execute it, but that by no human possibility was it possible for him to do it. Mr. CLINTON then proceeded to refer to the circumstances connected with the execution of the will, and the testimony of the witnesses, WITHERELL and JACKSON, before whom it was sworn. It was fortunate, he said, for the ends of justice and truth that WITHERELL stated facts which, in connection with other facts, show that unless he is the greatest ingrate that ever lived, he was such a scoundrel that no one would believe his evidence. While Mr. TAYLOR was lying a corpse at his residence, WITHERELL visited the house, and in reply to Mrs. TAYLOR denied all knowledge of the existence of a will. He also touched on the evidence of JACKSON, whose story, he said, was utterly incredible, and submitted that there was no proof of the authenticity of the will. These facts he would substantiate in evidence, and the result would disprove the theory that it was unsafe to live in New-York, and still more unsafe to die in it. He concluded by asserting confidence in his ability to prove that the will was a forgery.

Americans in London.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES BROS. & CO., No. 16 Strand, Charing Cross, London, for the week ending Nov. 22, 1870: *New-York*—Mrs. Mittenberger, Miss Robb, M. M. Harris, F. W. Lockwood and party, J. R. D. Shepherd, Mrs. R. W. Burke and daughter, Miss Proctor, E. Whittelsey and wife, E. Whittelsey, Jr., B. Beer, W. H. Wyatt and family, Miss C. C. Hopley, T. Goodridge, C. T. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, C. H. Harbeck and wife, G. S. Partridge, Jr., Harry A. Stone, Jotham Post, A. G. Lathrop, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, F. H. Milburn, H. A. Chapin and family, Col. Gouraud, Arthur De Wint, F. J. Rabbeth, W. R. Hynes, Edmond Gerson, W. W. Ogden, J. B. Miller, A. Humbert, George J. Landon, James B. Bach, R. D. Williams and wife, A. Cassard, W. W. Wright and family, Napolean Godone, John Anderson, J. R. Cornell and wife, Theod. T. Moran and family, H. St. Clair Robinson, Julian White, James Macintine.

Boston—S. B. Morse, Albert Thompson and family, Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, J. H. Nichols and wife, G. A. Guild.

Paris—J. Sevier, George Smith, A. J. Southworth, J. J. Newcomb, Jr., Henry Bacon and wife, Shelden Leavitt.

California—Frank W. Eldridge, Fred. Lewis, W. J. Emerson, G. E. Whiting and wife, C. W. Rand.

Michigan—Hiram Collier.

Frankfort—Hon. W. W. Murphy.

Florida—Gen. N. L. Littlefield.

Philadelphia—Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Miss J. H. Lockwood, Charles A. Galloney, John B. English, Miss Simpson.

Pittsburg—Charles C. Burke.

St. Louis—C. S. Greeley, son and daughter.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. Carey, wife and son.

New-Britain—A. W. North and wife.

New-Haven—W. E. Sandford, wife and daughters.

Harrisburg, Penn.—Major T. Morris Chester.

Hombourg—Dr. Lewis.

Leicester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May.

Montreal—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill.

Milwaukee—A. Lawrance, G. H. Lawrance.

Poughkeepsie—Robert Coster.

Salem, Mass.—Mrs. George H. Chase, E. S. Worcester.

New-Brunswick—John C. Smock.

Washington, D. C.—Robert L. Ream, Mrs. Ream, Miss V. Ream, J. R. Eastman, Mrs. M. J. Eastman.

New-Orleans—S. P. Griffin.

New-Jersey—James Neilson.

Baltimore—Bruce Price and wife, Mr. Buckler, Miss Woodville.

Virginia—J. S. Bruce.

Newport R. I.—Henry Bedlow and family.

St. Petersburg—A. G. Hayes, Sidney S. Beck.

Lyme, Conn.—J. R. Terry.

Cincinnati—Dr. James D. Webb, M. A. Hoge.

U. S. Army—Dr. E. Colmache, J. H. East, Capt. A. Pleasanton.

Chicago—Seth R. Howes and wife.

Attleboro, Mass.—D. F. Hollman.

Stattsburg, N. Y.—Wm. Mallory and wife.

Havre—Thomas Taylor.

Illinois—J. J. Thompson and wife.

Portland, Me.—Lewis Pierce.

U. S. N.—Commander Wm. Gibson and wife.

Rouen—D. H. Brandon.

Pittsfield—D. S. Jones.

Denver—John Evans, Mrs. Evans and family, Miss Lowell.

Patterson, N. J.—Dr. R. J. Whiteley and wife.

Owing to the complete military investment of Paris, there have been no arrivals at the Paris House of BOWLES BROTHERS & Co. during the past week, which were then as follows:

Chicago—J. M. Durand, J. Sheppard Page.

Boston—Wm. H. Bowles and wife.

Baltimore—Wm. C. Dreyer.

The following is the list of Americans registered at the temporary offices of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., at Geneva, for the week ending Nov. 5, 1870:

Philadelphia—Hugh C. Ligget, Robert Ligget, Jr., Wm. Carnac, Peter McCall, Miss Ena B. Day, P. E. Chase, Mrs. P. E. Chase, Misses Mason, Mrs. Sommerville, Max Sommerville, Robert Biddle, J. S. Twell, Mrs. J. S. Twell, Thomas J. Meyeur, C. L. Hughes, Mrs. C. C. Hughes, T. A. Hummel, L. M. Bond, Mrs. L. M. Bond, Master A. A. Bond, Miss G. Bond, Miss M. C. Bond, George S. Pipper, Ferd. Coxe, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, Miss J. M. Pierce, Miss A. S. Pierce, Mrs. E. O. C. Lewis, W. D. Glenn, Mrs. H. A. Glenn, J. W. McCall.

New York—Dr. F. C. Stewart, R. W. L. Townsend, Mrs. Mary J. Jones, Chas. C. Thompson, C. M. Thompson, W. Scott, A. Belknap, Mrs. S. C. Barclay, Robert Marsh, Isaac R. Marsh.

Boston—F. C. Richards and family, Miss E. Adams, Miss Beebe, Miss Kate P. Osgood.

St. Louis—Chas. Wiggins.

Rock Island—R. S. Cable.

Brooklyn—C. R. Christmas, Misses Southwick.

Salem (Mass.)—Mrs. G. H. Chase, F. S. Worcester.

Staten Island—Mr. Thos. Eakin.

Paris—Robert Coleman and family.

United States—Gen. A. E. Burnside, E. P. C. Lewis.

The Noe Contested Will—An Adjournment.

The Noe contested will case, which was to have been brought before the Surrogate during the present week, has been adjourned until the 26th prox., in order to allow citations to be served upon relatives living abroad. The case is one of some interest, involving an estate of about $50,000. The testatrix, ELOISE J. NOE, was, at the time of her death, only about twenty-four years of age, and died in this City, in August last, as is alleged, from dissipation. Her relatives are numerous, and for the most part live in Pennsylvania and Ireland. The will is contested on the usual grounds, the petition setting forth that, if genuine, the deceased was incapable of devising her property, and that undue influence was used. In the suit in prospect, JOHN A. FOLEY, Esq., appears as counsel for the proponent of the will, and Messrs. COATES and OSTRANDER, for the contestants.

Board of Supervisors—A Secret Session That Was Intended to be Public.

The little misunderstanding between the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors appears to have been settled, as the Board met yesterday and transacted considerable business. At least it is understood that they did, as on the reporters applying for admission to the Chamber, as usual, they were informed by the door-keeper that he had orders to exclude them. The Board therefore held a private session, which lasted for half an hour, and on the doors being opened the reporters were informed by the clerk that this had not been a private session, but through some misunderstanding the doors had been kept closed. Neither the reporters nor any one else, however, were in any way deceived by such a statement.

All that could be learned of the business done was that a resolution had been adopted to pay all the attachés of the Court of Oyer and Terminer $100 each, but for what reason no one seemed to know; also that a large number of bills for refitting and repairing armories and drill-rooms had been passed, but whether they amounted to a few hundred or many thousands could not be ascertained.

It was rumored round the City Hall, yesterday, that the Mayor intended, at a meeting of the Board, to make a speech "in regard to the TIMES," but on what particular point no one seemed to know. Our reporter, though excluded from the meeting, ascertained that the Mayor made no speech on any subject whatever, but contented himself with voting plumply for everything.

The Board adjourned for one week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday (Dec. 13) MULLER, WILKINS & Co., by order of the executors of D. E. WHEELER, deceased, disposed of sixteen lots belonging to his estate. The property sold is located in the vicinity of Ninth-avenue and Seventy-fourth-street, and the lots brought good prices. The land in this part of the City is extremely rocky, and a great deal of labor is required in blasting, &c., before it is suitable for building purposes. Seventy-fourth-street is not yet opened for this reason. The lots fronting on this street were sold subject to the right of half the proposed street, and were in addition full sized. Four of the lots are situated on the south-east corner of the avenue and street, and sold as follows: Corner lot, $5,850; buyer, THOS. GRUN. Two adjoining lots, $4,000 each; sold to M. PHILLIPS and W. J. HAWLEY, respectively. Remaining lot, $4,250; sold to A. R. ENO. The twelve other lots disposed of are in the rear of the above, on the south side of Seventy-fourth-street, and were all purchased by I. E. MEYER, the four nearest Eighth-avenue bringing $3,900 each, and the others, eight in number, $3,500 apiece. No other sales were made at the Exchange yesterday, although Mr. MULLER offered for sale the valuable business premises known as No. 66 Pine and No. 16 Cedar streets, between Pearl and William streets, and adjoining each other in the rear. No bids were received upon the property, and it was accordingly withdrawn.

JOHNSON & MILLER also offered at auction a desirable piece of property on Clymer-street, in Brooklyn, between Kent and Myrtle avenues. The property has a front on the street of 235 feet, and comprises in all about seven full lots, upon which several buildings are erected. For manufacturing purposes the situation is a good one; no real sale of any of the lots was effected, however, although five of them were nominally sold at $2,400 each.

Today, at the Exchange, the only sale noticed to take place is that, by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, of the business premises on the north side of Broome-street, between Broadway and Mercer-street, and only 100 feet distant from the former. The property is a valuable one, and is disposed of by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure. In private transactions the market continues active, and the daily published list of recorded transfers is an important one for reference, to those interested in real estate.

Exchange Sales—Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot s. e. corner 9th-av. and 74th-st., 25.8x100	$5,850
2 lots adjoining above, e. s. 9th-av., 25.8 ft. s. 74th-st., each 25.6x190, $4,000 each	8,000
1 lot adjoining above, e. s. 9th-av., same size	4,250
8 lots s. s. 74th-st., 100 ft. e. 9th-av., each 25x102.2, $3,500 each	28,000
4 lots adjoining above, s. s. 74th-st., 300 ft. e. 9th-av., same size, $3,900 each	15,600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., s. s., No. 135, 20x75	$24,000
Essex-st., e. s., No. 30, 25x75	8,750
Orchard-st., e. s., No. 58, 25x87.6, h. and l.	34,000
3d-st., s. s., 454½ ft. w. of Avenue D, e., 22.9 x106, h. and l.	24,000
7th-st., s. s., 293 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x90.10	20,000
55th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.5, hs. and ls.	32,000
56th-st., n. s., 58 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 16x50.5, h. and l.	16,000
98th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 125x201.10	25,000
105th-st., s. s., 216.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
105th-st., s. s., 233.4 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.9, h. and l.	9,000
118th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 250x100.11	43,000
1st-av. and 20th-st., n. e. corner, 24x58x45x38x69x 96, h. and l.	45,000
6th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 25x100	16,000
7th-av. and 127th-st., s. w. corner, 99.11x100	30,000
8th-av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 129th-st., 99.11x100	15,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., e. s., 72 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 24x102.9. Union-st., n. s., 92 ft. w. of 6th-av., 75x95	$6,000
Chauncey-st., n. s., 448.2 ft. e. of Hopkinson-av., 20x100	225
Delmonico-place, s. w. s., 50.3 ft. s. e. of Hopkins-st., 25x84.6, h. and l., irregular	1,500
Hickery-st., s. s., 71.3 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 23.9 x100	500
Madison-st., n. s., 216.8 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 33.4x 100	12,000
Pearl-st., e. s., between Concord and Tillary-sts., 25x102.9	6,000
Schaeffer-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Broadway, 25x100	1,600
Smith-st., w. s., 78.7 ft. s. of Church-st., 21.5x75	2,000
Union-st., n. s., and Sackett-st., s. s., 317 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x190	1,400
Union-st., n. s., 217 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x190	2,760
Webster-st., n. s., 154.6 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 30x 100	337
De Kalb-av., s. s., 450 ft. w. of Lewis-av., one lot	10
Division and Miller avs., s. w. corner, 150x100. Paca-av., w. s., 250 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x100. Broadway and Bennett-av., n.w. corner, 25x100. Bennett-av., w. s., 85 ft. n. of Baltic-av., 50x100. Shepherd-av., w. s., 55 ft. n. of Blake-av., 150x100	1,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 76 ft. e. of Canton-st., 18x96.2 x9.2x11.5x9.3x82.11, hs.	8,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 61.2 ft. e. of Delmonico-place, 25x77.9, h. and l., irregular	4,000
Garden-av., centre line, 80 ft. s. of Maspeth-av., indefinite. Maspeth-av., n. s., 187 ft. e. of Garden-av., 70 x34x65	3,466
Shepherd-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Union-av., 50x100	1,500
5th-av. and President-st., n. w. corner, 95x92	5,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

East Kinney-st., s. s., 203 ft. e. of Railroad-av., 26x103.7	$2,500
Garden-st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of Pacific-st., 30x111	2,500
New-Jersey Railroad-av., e. s., 120 ft. s. of Green-st., 60x92.6	18,500
McWhorter and Vesey sts., westerly corner, 25x100	7,000
Market-st., n. s., adjoining J. Ruckel's property, 51x132	20,000
Humes-st., e. s., 600 ft. s. of Sidney-st., 60x100	1,800

Orange.

Clarendon-place, n. w. s., 350 ft. s. e. of Lincoln-av., 355x226.3	$12,000
Lincoln-av., e. s., adjoining S. Smith's, 306x163. Lincoln-av., e. s., adjoining above, 524x124. Jackson-st., 180 ft. s. e. of Lincoln-av., 75x165	16,000

Milburn.

Washington-st., 476 ft. s. e. of C. H. Smith's, 65x 170.6	$700

Montclair.

Prospect-av., 27 ft. n. e. of A. Sigler's, 225x171.5	$3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WEST-SIDE PROPERTY—A FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 21x 56x100; will be sold at a sacrifice if sold immediately. For further particulars apply to B. S. LEVY & CO., No. 271 West 38th-st., near 8th-av.

A—NEAR BROADWAY, OVERLOOKing the Hudson; 57th-st.; medium-size modern brown-stone dwelling, for sale reasonably. Also, a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

ADJOINING PARK-AV., NEAR 38TH-st.; four-story high-stoop medium-sized modern dwelling for sale reasonably. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY on the corner of Canal and Mercer sts., 43 feet on Canal, 72 on Mercer; one of the best locations in the City for banking or wholesale purposes. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BUILDING LOTS BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., on 50th-st., Columbia lease. For sale low. Also a printed list of stores and dwellings.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

CHOICE LOTS ON 57TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., for sale. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANUFACTURing property, at Greenpoint; being a first-class building, 50x100, with steam-power in running order; will be sold at a great bargain; possession at once. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TRACT OF LAND IN SUFfolk County, L. I., near Islip; for sale cheap if applied for immediately.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN Dutchess County for sale or exchange for City property. For full description inquire of BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO BANKERS,
INSURANCE COMPANIES,
and others who intend
DOING BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

TO LET,
BUSINESS PREMISES
now being erected in the best part of
LOMBARD-STREET,
the finest position in
THE CITY OF LONDON,
The centre of Banking and Insurance Business, and in close proximity to the premises about to be occupied by Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co.

For plans and particulars apply to
THE LOMBARD-STREET IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 14 Clement's-lane, Lombard-st., London.

FIRST-CLASS UP-TOWN HOTEL, LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS AND FURNITURE, FOR SALE.
Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, comfortable 12 room house; modern fittings; near depot; 45 minutes from Wall-st.; 50 trains daily—commutation 11 cents per trip, on favorite line of travel. Inquire at West Elizabeth (Jersey-st.) station, or address C. C., Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
BY V. K. STEVENSON SON & CO.—Office No. 11 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, Dec. 22,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—The desirable high-stoop brown-stone dwelling situate on the southerly side of 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 244, size 18.9x55, lot 100 feet, all modern improvements, sold subject to lease expiring Dec. 1, 1871, (rent, $3,000,) or possession Jan. 1871, at option of purchaser. Terms easy. For maps and permits, apply to the auctioneers.

N. B.—The above dwelling has a fine prospective value for store purposes, lying as it does near both the Grand Opera-House and Booth's Theatre, and between the 23d-st. ferry and the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Neighborhood unexceptionable.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHURCH AND DUANE STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, if not previously disposed of at private sale:
CHURCH-STREET.—The first-class five-story basement and sub-cellar brick-front store and lot on the north-west corner of Church and Duane sts. Store is first-class, 25x100 feet, covering the entire lot. Has independent walls. Rented until Jan. 1, 1871, at $15,750 per annum. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN HACKENSACK, N. J.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1870, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hackensack, will be sold the late residence of P. E. Robert, consisting of 5 12-100 acres of land, finely laid out with evergreens, shrubbery: stone mansion, &c.; well adapted for a gentleman's residence; situated on Catalpa-av., 3d-st., Willow-av. and the public road, near the residence of G. N. Zingsem, Esq. Further information of J. T. VAN BLARCUM, Sheriff. The property can be seen on applying to AARON MOSES, Esq., corner of 2d-st. and Spring Valley-av., Hackensack.
Trains leave New-York for Hackensack (upper depot) at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; returning, leave Hackensack at 4 and 5 P. M. for New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriaut, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 9 P. M.
Interest payable or compounded free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND with Interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

GAS FIXTURES, &C.

FINE CHANDELIERS
AND
GAS-FIXTURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AT LOW PRICES,
IN MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT, IN GILT, CRYSTAL, REAL BRONZE, IMITATION BRONZE, and all desirable colors.
OF DESIGNS UNEQUALED IN EXCELLENCE.
Appropriate for
DWELLINGS, HOTELS, STORES, HALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
ALSO, GILT, BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
These movements strike the hours and half hours; have the low tick and pleasant strike of the best French clocks, and as time-keepers are warranted equal to the best, and much superior to the ordinary imported clocks.
MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., Manufacturers.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 597 BROADWAY, near Houston-st.
Manufactory, 24th-st. and 10th-av., New-York City.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LETTER ADDRESSED TO US, mailed in Savannah on the 7th inst., has been lost, containing the following bills of exchange:
No. 1,164—£1,021 3s. 10d., sixty days, on Bininger, Kramer & Co., in Amsterdam, payable London, with bill of lading for seventy-five bales of cotton, marked Z. Y. W., per *Annie Torrey*.
No. 1,165—£965 11s. 6d., sixty days, on Buck & Willink, in Amsterdam, payable London, with B | L for twenty bales of cotton, L. O. K.; fifty bales of cotton, F. L. D., per *Annie Torrey*.
No. 1,170—£2,794 16s., sixty days, on Meyer & Bunge, in Amsterdam, payable London, with B | L for 100 bales of cotton, S. J. V.; 100 bales of cotton, R. A. W., per *Eugenie*.
No. 1,171—£565 3s., sixty days, on Bunge & Co., in Amsterdam, payable London, with B | L for fifty bales of cotton, E. Q. A., per *Annie Torrey*.
All drawn on the 7th inst., by Quentell, Nisbet & Co., in Savannah, to the order of Rich. Leroy.
The public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
Essays for young men on great social evils and abuses, which interfere with marriage—with sure means of relief for the erring and unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free of charge, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South 9th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERICAN and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE.—$3,000 TO $4,000 can be safely invested in a profitable and permanent theatrical enterprise, already running on a good paying basis. Particulars of M. M. SHELLEY, publisher of *Programme*, No. 22 Ann-st. A fortune for an enterprising business man.

NEWSPAPERS.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL BANKRUPTCY REGISTER. $4. Office, No. 95 Liberty-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, printers, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank books made to any pattern.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

COLLECTIONS.
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
100 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

TO INVESTORS.
I have for sale, at low prices, first-class guaranteed
RAILROAD
AND
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
paying 7½ to 10 per cent. interest on the cost.
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST.
O. E. WOOD.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.
$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due
BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the
FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER
in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and MCKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 24 PINE-ST.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1870.
NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND one-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, payable at this office on 28th inst. The transfer-books will close on 12th inst., and reopen on the 3d of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The transfer-books of this Company, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 17, at 2 P. M. By order.
FREDERICK A. LANE, President.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EAST TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA
RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.
REDEEMABLE 1900.
Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.
The mortgage is for $3,500,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been in successful operation for many years. The lien is about $12,000 per mile, which makes it, with few exceptions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying off the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,117,761 10. An examination into this security will prove it to be one of the best ever offered in this market.
For terms and other particulars, apply to
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 36 WALL-ST.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS
issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.
Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.
Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.
JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1870.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, Oct. 18, inst., the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That an installment of twenty-five dollars ($25) per share upon the scrip stock of this Company be and is hereby called for, payable on Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.
In conformity with the above resolution, the transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 10th day of December next, and remain closed until the 5th day of January, 1871, both days inclusive.
Stockholders will, in all cases when making payments for above installment, send or bring their scrip certificates, in order that the payment of second installment may be indorsed thereupon. By order of the Board.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 1, 1870.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRcular of the 23d November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 15th, and reopened on the 25th inst.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be open from this date until Dec. 16.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NO. 336 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 31, 1870.
Transfer-books closed from the 20th of December until Dec. 31.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.
A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.
The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 31st day of December, 1870, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. Dec. 19, 1870, and opened at 10 A. M. on 4th day of January, 1871.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY, RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.
THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have, this day, declared a dividend of Six (6) per Cent., from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 31st inst. The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 20, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of $7 per share on the preferred stock, payable in money on Dec. 31, 1870, and $7 per share on the common stock, payable in common stock on Dec. 31, 1870; upon condition that the stockholders authorize the issue of the necessary amount of stock.
The transfer-books will be closed Dec. 15, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 5, 1871, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.

BERDAN FIRE-ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable Dec. 28, 1870, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st.
Transfer-books closed from 20th to 28th December.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1870.
CHAS. E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Columbia.....Sat., Dec. 17	Dorian.....Wed., Dec. 14
Europa.....Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa.....Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia....Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian.....Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia.....Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia...Wed., Jan. 11
Australia....Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa.....Wed., Jan. 25
India.....Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian.....Wed., Feb. 8

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Weds.. Dec. 14 | Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15 | Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22 | Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28 | Calabria, Thurs., Jan. 12

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP

ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Dec. 17, 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN. Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Jan. 18, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 62 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Dec. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
1st Cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Halifax, N. S.....30	To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought hereat moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River

ITALY, GREGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency: steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE.....DAURE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 24

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$325 to $170. $60.
according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 20, HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLON, (via Aspinwall, for Passengers,).....Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.....Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.....Wednesday, Jan. 18.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PERCENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. G. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroad. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from a multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyance to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may also be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 384 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection betw een the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorise the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 30x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or grammie system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK,
Dec. 12, 1870.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Jan. 11, 1871, for drilling by machinery holes for blasting, at such points as the Engineer may designate, in the tunnels and shafts at Hallett's Point, Astoria. Said holes to be from two (2) to ten (10) feet deep, more or less, and from one and three-quarters (1¾) to two (2) inches in diameter. Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter, with this advertisement, to be attached to each proposal offered.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel Engineers.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NO. 81 4TH-AV.,

First block above A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,

Are now opening an entire new stock of

PARLOR, CHAMBER,

AND

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

BEDDING, SPRING BEDS, &c.,

Which will be sold at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO MARKETMEN.

HARLEM MARKET, 125TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV. Applications for stands in the above Market should be made on or before the 20th inst., to the Superintendent, GEORGE G. BURNS, who will be in attendance at the Market each day, or to THEODORE WESTON, No. 130 Broadway, (Equitable Building, corner of Cedar-st.,) between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The number of stands are limited as follows, viz.: 8 Butchers; 2 Pork Butchers; 6 Poultry, Vegetables and Fruit; 2 Fish and Oysters; 4 Butter and Cheese; 1 Dry and Salted Fish; 1 Pickle; 1 Grocer; 4 House Furnishing; 1 Flour and Feed.

A GOOD PRICE GIVEN FOR SHEET steel scrap, in strips or pieces.
THOMAS POPE, No. 9 Gold-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12,
3,500 DRESSES, DIAGONAL AND PLAID SERGES,
PLAID FRENCH POPLINS, CHENE POPLINS, ALPACAS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PRINTS, &c., &c.,
CUT IN DRESS LENGTHS,
AND MARKED IN
PLAIN FIGURES,
Much below the cost of importation.

N. B.—For the convenience of customers the above will be placed on a separate counter.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENUINE FURS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer during the SEASON SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS,
SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
CARRIAGE ROBES,
FUR TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 12, in addition to their usual magnificent stock of FINE MOURNING GOODS, a full line of

MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED

EMPRESS CLOTHS, REPS, SERGES, ALPACAS, VELOURS, POPLINS, DELAINES, PRINTS, &c., &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer MONDAY, Dec. 12,

PLAID SERGE AND POPLIN SUITS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
WALKING SUITS, CLOTH AND VELVET CLOAKS,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

HOLIDAY GOODS—RICH LACES,

POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE SETS, CAPES, COLLARETTS, BARBES, COIFFURES, &c. ROMAN AND VELVET SASHES, SCARFS, BOWS, &c. FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.
Orders forwarded by mail or express.

BROADWAY

QUALITY OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CANTRELL, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

MILLINERY.

VELVET BONNETS AND LADIES' Hats, this day reduced 50 per cent.; Children's Hats, Holiday Gifts, Bonnets and Hats. BINN'S Millinery, 647 Broadway, upstairs. Please save this.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THEODORE P. KELLY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of December, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW G. NORWOOD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY A. ROYCE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry A. Royce, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged on the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 26th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF RAPHAEL FRANK.—All persons who have had any transactions with RAPHAEL FRANK, (formerly in the millinery business in the City of New-York,) are hereby requested to send to the undersigned full particulars thereof, stating the amount of all goods purchased and payments made on account thereof, either to Raphael Frank or to Isaac Lowenstein, or to any other party, and the dates thereof, from Jan. 1, 1870, to the present time. By so doing they will save the trouble of being subpœnaed in relation thereto. Attest to A. BLUMENSTIEL, Attorney, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York City. ADOLPH KEISER, Assignee,
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS HEINEMANN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, Dec. 2, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Elias Heinemann, of New-York, County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

d14law3w* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

GAZZANI'S TREATISE ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.—For business men. For sale at all book-stores.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH M. SCOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 235 East 49th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.

MARY M. SCOTT,
PAUL M. VAN NAME,
ALFRED HERITAGE,
JOSEPH N. SCOTT, } Executors.

jy13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET KILLORAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence No. 148 West Eleventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1870.

JAMES J. CONNOLLY, Executor.

je15-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL W. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of John Bloodgood & Co., No. 23 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1870.

ANNA J. ROGERS, Administratrix.
JOHN BLOODGOOD, Administrator.

au17-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence No. 321 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of September, 1870.

SARAH ACKERMAN,
Administratrix of Cornelius Ackerman, deceased.

s21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORITZ MARCUS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob Herlinger, holding my power of attorney, at his place of business, No. 231 1st-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

s26-law6mW* BABETTE MARCUS, Executrix.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLAUER, Steam Marble Works, No. 104 East 10th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Plain and elegant designs, from $8 up to $200.
T. E. STEWART & CO.,
No. 425 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations: family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO let, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family, with or without breakfasts; superior accommodations offered, and will be let reasonably if applied for at once. Apply at No. 247 West 39th-st., near 7th-av., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A HOME where lessons in vocal and instrumental music, and use of five piano will be taken as part payment. Address A., care of Dr. Gallaudet, No. 9 West 18th-st.

SECOND FLOOR, SPACIOUS AND HANDsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other desirable rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 33d-st.; references.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 279 4TH-AV., a house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A large third-story front room with first-class board.

ONE VACANT ROOM ON THIRD floor, cozy and warm; good board, suitable for two gentlemen. Third door from 22d-st., No. 203 7th-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—A suite of four rooms, on third floor, together or separately; private table; French man cook.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A LARGE, well furnished room, with board for two at $18, or to three persons at $24 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board. Apply at No. 49 North Moore-st., corner of Hudson-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, not long from England, a situation to do general housework in a private family where there is but one servant; is an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; willing and obliging; will not go in the country. Call for one day at No. 231 Elizabeth-st., near Houston, in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist in washing or do waiting alone, fully competent to fill either; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; best City references. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or growing children; or as chamber-maid and to do sewing; has five and a half years' City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO has no superior as cook, a situation; makes all kinds of soups, brown gravies, jellies, ices, game, bread and biscuit, and can bone and lard; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a cook's situation; country or City; very respectable; good cook; soups, meats, pastry; good baker; will wash and iron, &c.; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waiting; has the best of City references; is very capable. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH three years' City reference from former employer, a situation as chamber-maid and laundress, or would do cooking for a small family. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT competent woman as good cook; understands soups, game, pastries, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, WRITING A PLAIN business hand, a situation as a copyist, either in an office or at her residence. Address E. M., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR OR chamber-maid; willing to assist at table; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A young, tidy woman, very well recommended from last place; has no objection to coarse washing. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, highly recommended, a situation as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Apply at the French office, No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG French girl as a fine laundress. Call or address No. 119 East 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook in a private family; has good reference from last place. Apply at No. 410 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation in a private family as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, or as waiting; will be obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby or see to growing children, or would wait on a lady and sew; no objection to the country; has lived in first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 463 6th-av., near 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of American cooking and something of German and French; best of references. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl (Swiss) in an American private family, as chamber-maid. Can be seen at No. 101 Avenue C, between 6th and 7th sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; best of reference for both. Call for two days at No. 234 East 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECT

THE COAL STRIKE.

Defense of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Their Persistent Opposition to the Union—What They Claim is the Interest of the Miners—The Strikers in Scranton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13, 1870.

Deeming it advisable to go rather where the strike is than where it is not, and to discover, if possible, the causes which have produced a suspension, rather than to pick crude possibilities in localities where there has been no disturbance of labor, I turned up my track this morning and came to this hedgeling city as the centre of present suspension. In my last letter I gave a general view of the whole question, from which many inferences may be drawn, some of which may be erroneous, without details of the several phases which justice to the interest requires to be given.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE UNION.

There is nothing so plainly avowed, nor so little doubted, as that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, with the two other great corporations, guided entirely by its policy, has persistently and, from principle ignored the Miners' Union, contemned its authority, and done what it could to disrupt that powerful organization. When the great strike of 1869 for the basis came, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western never for a moment listened to the proposition, but resolutely and persistently told its miners that it would never accede to the proposition. It was ready then, it said, as it always had been, to give fair living wages to the operatives; but it would not, and never did, admit the employes as partners in the enterprises of the employers, by arranging to pay them according to the price of coal, as was contemplated by the basis of arrangement. To do this the Company claimed, was to surrender to them the whole control of the coal trade. It was said that the principle being once admitted, there was no limit to its logical application, and that the men who then fixed $5 as the minimum price of coal might, and undoubtedly would, advance that minimum successively to $6, $7 or even $9 per ton, and compel the advance in which they were to have such large share by a stoppage of production. It was, and is yet, claimed on behalf of the companies, that this basis arrangement—which ought by this time to be fully understood without further explanation—would keep the market unsettled, subject capital to extraordinary risks, and in the long run make the consumer pay exorbitant prices for coal. It is declared that the experience of Schuylkill and the other counties which have worked upon this basis prove this, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western claim to be a public benefactor, because it has crippled the Union with which this basis originated, and thus prevented its application to the whole anthracite region.

THE INTEREST OF THE MINERS.

The Company further claims that its resistance to the Union has been no less to the real interest of the miner than a benefit to the public and the Company. To prove this proposition, which just now no proof can make clear to any miner, it states what is undoubtedly true, that, during the last fifteen months, the Company miners have been paid far greater wages than any miners have made working under the basis, and it also claims, which was admitted to me in the lower field, that even with the proposed reduction which produced the strike the men would get as much as any basis men are getting anywhere. In plain words the Company claims to be willing to do better by its men than they want to do by themselves; and it asks in return only the privilege of managing its own business in its own way. So entirely is this claimed to be the case that the Company professes to be willing now to pay miners and laborers better wages than the same class of labor can command in any other industry; and it cites as one evidence that the rejected rates would net more to the miner than now puddlers can make at their present wages. As testimony that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has not been a soulless corporation, "grinding wealth from unremunerated labor," the inquirer is pointed to the hundreds of houses and lots on the hills surrounding Scranton which are owned by miners, and have been procured through the savings from such wages as the Company has paid during the last few years.

THE COMPANY OPPOSED TO STRIKES.

When dealing with generalities and stating principles, the Company has little difficulty in making out a plausible case. When coming to the particular point which is now agitating the public mind, it is somewhat different. I stated in my last, as clearly as I could, the precise cause of the suspension, and gave some of the prevailing opinions as to the motives which induced the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western to make a reduction of forty per cent. in the earnings of their miners, which produced the suspension. I have been informed on behalf of the Company that this result of the reduction was not expected or desired. It was supposed when the terms were offered that they would be accepted, as they were only a return to former rates, which had been entirely satisfactory, and under which the men had not only lived but prospered. The Company, it is said, never desire a suspension of mining, as that event always saddles it with extraordinary expenses, for the care of deserted mines and unused railroads, besides throwing its vast and complicated business machinery out of gear, so that when mining is resumed many weeks elapse before the system is restored without which it is impossible to conduct its affairs with profit. These drawbacks, it is declared, more than overbalance what the Company may make by the advanced prices obtained on whatever coal it may happen to have on hand when suspension occurs. The charge that either of the large Companies have on this occasion, or ever before, entered into collusion with their miners, or done anything in their business with the intent to produce a strike, is indignantly denied; but when an explanation is asked why the Company offered and paid for fifteen months prices now said to be extravagant, and from which it was certain it must sooner or later, as the mouthpieces of the corporation are dumb, as they are also when asked why the reduction was not made gradually so as not to startle the miners from their propriety. I find that the Company is not so much blamed for making the reduction as for ever having paid such prices, and more than all is it held to account for the manner of the reduction. Upon these two points, on which alone the Company can have been wrong, no justification has yet been offered to my knowledge.

CONDUCT OF THE SCRANTON MINERS.

Nothing could be more creditable than the conduct of the miners of Scranton throughout the present crises, and no one gives stronger testimony to their admirable behavior than Mr. W. K. STORRS, the General Agent of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Company, and, therefore, their immediate employers. There has not been from the beginning the faintest approach to disorder among them, nor as any such event anticipated or feared. As a mass, sober and intelligent, self-respect, if not self-interest, has kept them from all unseemly acts which might be construed as a resort to violence. At the same time, they are fully determined to carry their point, and still present a resolute front to the Companies. The negotiations for their admission into the Miners' Union are still in progress, but it seems, of late days, more easy to penetrate the diplomacy of BISMARCK than that of these miners. No class can so well keep their own counsel, and I therefore have no information as to the progress of these negotiations, nor will I have any until they are completed. Yesterday a delegation left Hyde Park for Tamaqua, the head-quarters of the Union; but the object of their going is not known. As yet no day has been fixed for the meeting of the General Council to decide upon the proposition of the Company men to re-enter the order, provided a general suspension is ordered; but it is generally believed the meeting will be held the latter part of this week. That meeting will be the pivotal point in the present disturbance, and opinions are about equally divided as to what its action will be. Very many of the miners in the lower fields, I believe a large majority, are opposed to suspension, and it may be that the Council will be compelled to regard this feeling and decline the proposition. In that case the present strike will be of short duration, and will end in the triumph of the Company. E. C.

Grand Fair at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Norfolk-Street.

A Fair was opened last evening at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street, under the patronage of some prominent ladies of the congregation, for the purpose of raising funds to pay off $12,000 due on the building for some years past. Every nook and corner of the building was crowded. In fact, the hall was a mass of dense humanity, locomotion being nearly impossible. Those who attended had a Turkish bath "free, gratis, for nothing," as good as Dr. Barter ever gave at the Blarney Stone. A slight commotion was caused for a few minutes, Rev. JNO. PARKER, the pastor, having announced that pickpockets were in the room, and that some ladies had lost their purses. A general examination of pockets took place, and it was evident that the light-fingered gentry had not succeeded to any great extent. The various tables presented all the usual articles which are seen [illegible], and were presided over by handsome and obliging young ladies. Two very fine Bibles, beautifully bound, with gilt edges and gold clasps, attracted much attention. They are offered at $150 each. The Fair will continue open for one week. The President is Mrs. JOHN KING, and the Secretary, Mrs. HOLMES.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The Patriotic Fair for the orphans of the men who died for the defense of the American Union will be opened to-morrow (Thursday) night, in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Sixth-avenue. Addresses will be made by Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Rev. HENRY W. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission; Hon WM. M. EVARTS, and others. The fine band from Governor's Island will be in attendance. It will be one of the most interesting and attractive fairs ever held in this City.

Mr. F. C. HARRIOT gave a series of recitations from the works of several authors and poets before the Young Men's Universalist Association of this City, at Association Hall, last evening. The introductory part was a recitation from *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, and gave the passage of the stage-coach incidents, the steam-bound experience at "Miguel's," and a fine dissertation upon the humanitarian sentiment of the narrative. *Hans Breitmann's Ballads* were given in a vigorous and highly amusing manner, especially Hans' "Veloucshipede" experiment, which elicited roars of laughter. A recitation from *Martin Chuzzlewit*, introducing the characters of Mr. Mole and Sairy Gamp, was rendered with great effect. The general impression created by Mr. HARRIOT's effort was good.

The cause of the stoppage of the gas supply in the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards, Monday night, as noticed in the TIMES yesterday, was the bursting of the Croton main at the corner of University-place and Eleventh-street. The water, rushing out with tremendous force, flooded the entire vicinity, spurting to the height of several feet. Of course the ground upon which the gas-pipes were laid was soon thoroughly soaked, the water running down toward Sixth-avenue, and spreading up and down that thoroughfare on both sides of Eleventh-street. The earth soon became of mud-like consistency, and unable to support the weight of the gas-pipes, when the latter gave way, causing the gas to escape. The damages, which are serious, are being repaired as rapidly as possible.

Ever since the destructive fire, which occurred on the 30th ult., in the cotton warehouse of HOPKINS, DWIGHT & TROWBRIDGE, at No. 16 Debrosses-street, frequent larcenies have been committed of the broken stock. MICHAEL W. GILMARTIN, a junk-dealer, at No. 60½ Watt-street, was found in possession of over 1,000 pounds of cotton. It was also ascertained that GILMARTIN had previously sold over $300 worth of stolen cotton to COLLINS & RILEY, who gave him a check for the amount, which was duly paid to his order at the bank. When the accused was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs, yesterday, he was remanded to the custody of the Police, in order that further evidence might be obtained. The detectives believe they have discovered the true origin of the fire, which they consider was the work of thieves.

The proposition to establish the system of postal cards, such as is in operation in Great Britain, has progressed no further than the recommendation by the Postmaster-General. Congressional action will be necessary in order to carry the plan into execution. It is thought that the system will only operate well in large cities, and that it cannot be made available all over the country; and even in England many very objectionable features have crept into it. If the plan is adopted here the ingenuity of correspondents will be taxed to devise invisible inks, or ordinarily unintelligible hieroglyphics, by which they may communicate with their friends at the cheap rate.

The Fifth Ward Henry Smith Republican Club, in reality a Tammany organization, held its regular monthly meeting at No. 122 West Broadway last evening. Mr. J. SCULLY, Vice-President of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association, asked Mr. LEGGETT, President of this Club, whether it was a Republican organization or not, and was answered: "We are not connected with the Republican organization now." A committee of four was then appointed to nominate a ticket for officers, to be elected on the 2d of January, and the meeting then adjourned.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was accepted from MORRIS KEHL, indicted for killing CHARLES HEAD OLESTRETCHER. It was shown that the death of the deceased was partly caused by a complaint from which he was suffering at the time of the homicide. The prisoner was remanded for sentence. AMELIA BRUNDING, guilty of stealing $64 from JOSEPHINE WAKEMAN, of No. 155 East Twenty-fifth-street, while acting as her housekeeper, was sent to State Prison for two years.

The memorial services connected with the opening of a new house of worship by the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, commence at 2 P. M. today, and last three days, afternoon and evening. The services of dedication take place next Sunday, on which day Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, the pastor, will preach in the morning and Rev. G. B. CHEEVER, D. D., in the evening. The Baptist Sunday-school Union meeting takes place in the afternoon of the same day.

Yesterday Judge BARNARD admitted ADAM LANGFRIED to bail in the sum of $5,000. The prisoner stands charged, it will be remembered, with the murder of one THOMAS SINGLETON, who, with a party of rough fellows, made an attack upon his bakery and attempted to steal his bread. In defending his property he used a gun with a bayonet on it, and the result was SINGLETON's death.

At a convention of Stanton Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, held at their lodge rooms, No. 594 Broadway, last evening, the following officers were unanimously re-elected: E. C. RUSHMORE, W. Chancellor; JAMES J. LEAHY, W. V. Chancellor; GEORGE HARTWELL, V. Patriarch. This lodge will give its first annual reception on the 30th proximo at Lyric Hall.

The Board of Police, yesterday, dismissed the following patrolmen: PATRICK KELLY, Twenty-second Precinct; AUGUSTUS NELSON, Eighteenth, and JAMES MURTHA, Sixth. BERNARD DONNELLY, of the Twentieth, was placed on the retired list, with a pension of $350 per annum, and JAMES BONNER, of the Third, was fined ten days' pay.

A verdict for $2,021 30 was entered at the Circuit Court, before Judge WOODRUFF, yesterday, in the case against DINSMORE, O'DONNELL & Co., stationers, who failed, as alleged, to keep a contract for furnishing the Government with a quantity of legal cap paper of a certain quality. Judgment was given by default.

The German Women's Aid Society, a benevolent association of long standing, of which Mrs. MATHILDA LIEBER is the President, acknowledges the receipt of a cash donation of Mr. W. HENRY GUENTHER to the amount of $5,000, being half the proceeds of the sale of the Jamaica homestead of the GUENTHER family.

The post-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. CATHARINE RAMSEY, supposed to have committed suicide at No. 67 King-street, resulted yesterday in the discovery that death resulted from a complication of diseases, and not from the effects of laudanum, as previously stated.

ROBERT E. LANNITZ, the well-known sculptor, was found dead in bed, yesterday, at No. 117 West Twenty-ninth-street. The deceased was a native of Russia and sixty-four years of age. He had been a resident of this City for many years, and achieved a decided local reputation.

A private dancing entertainment was given at Masonic Hall on Monday evening, which was attended by Misses MYERS, ETHINGS, WEST, and SUSIE CONWAY, and by Messrs. HESSE, BLACKLIGE, L. HUSS, GOODRICH, and others. It proved to be a very enjoyable gathering.

GEORGE H. MARSHALL, who forged an indorsement to a lost check for $11,942, issued by HORACE LELAND, on Messrs. TANNER & CO., was yesterday fully committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, who fixed the bail at $5,000. The prisoner was remanded in default.

P. ESTRADO and P. ANTONIO, peripatetic Spanish cigar venders, were committed to Ludlow-street Jail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, to await an examination on a charge of selling cigars without being stamped.

ANDREW BRADY, of No. 310 Mott-street, was held for trial yesterday by Justice HOGAN for striking MARY NEWBERN, a fellow-tenant, on the head with an ax, causing a frightful wound.

BROOKLYN.

In the City Court, yesterday morning, on motion of District-Attorney MORRIS, Judge MCCUE sentenced CHARLES A. B. BERGEMAN and ANTHONY HILDEBRAND to two years and six months' imprisonment for subornation of perjury. The case was extensively reported at the time of trial, in November last. The man in whose name they forged the will was one JOHN PHILIP BAUN, of East New-York, who died in the house of HILDEBRAND.

A well-dressed young Frenchman, who says his name is AUGUST LUTZ, and that he resides at No. 139 East Thirteenth-street, New-York, took passage, yesterday afternoon, in the ferry-boat *California*, at the foot of Houston-street, New-York, for Williamsburg, and when the boat reached the middle of the river deliberately jumped overboard for the purpose of self-destruction. Being heavily clothed, the rash man floated on the surface long enough to be saved by the deck-hands on the boat, who fished him up with a boat-hook. On being handed over to the Police on the Williamsburg side, LUTZ said that his troubles were unbearable and that he was determined to put an end to his life. He was locked up in the Fourth-street Station-house.

Between 10 and 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, an explosion took place at the gas-tanks at the corner of Gold and Plymouth streets, caused, it is supposed, by a leakage in the pipe which supplies the street main, which pipe runs under the wall that surrounds the principal tank. It is thought that some person from the street must have thrown a match on the escape. About twelve feet of the surrounding wall was demolished.

A special meeting of the Board of City Assessors was held yesterday afternoon, WILLIAM A. FUREY in the chair, to hear objections from the property-holders on Clinton-street and Marcy-avenue to the confirmation of the assessments, amounting to $98,000, on these thoroughfares for recent improvements. Several citizens appeared, but their objections were overruled and the assessment confirmed.

Now that the resolution to construct the storage reservoir has passed, the landholders in Hempstead Valley give indications of raising their prices. One simple old gentleman, who has a strip of land worth about $500, demands $5,000 for it from the city.

The Water Board met yesterday, and awarded to Messrs. P. F. & JOHN A. HORGAN the contract for the construction of section 1 of the Bushwick-avenue sewer, at $156,247. The contract for section 2 was awarded to JOHN S. CHRISTIE, at $157,781 35.

HENRY KLEIN and MARY E. RIDENBACH, accused of bigamy, waived examination before Justice VOORHIES, Williamsburg, yesterday, and gave bonds to answer to the Grand Jury.

In the suit of the United States against 1,000 pounds of tobacco, brought in the United States Court yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the claimant, AMANDUS SAEGER.

There were 195 deaths in the city during the past week—eighty more than in the preceding week. Six of the deaths were from small-pox.

Two Eastern District doctors were arrested yesterday, on the complaint of the Health Officer, for hiding two small-pox patients.

LONG ISLAND.

Within the last ten days five fires of incendiary origin have taken place within the limits of Newtown, two of them in Long Island City. The Common Council offered a reward of $400 for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary. ANTHONY MEAGHER, the Constable of the City, took the matter in hand, and yesterday warrants were issued for a number of the members of one of the fire companies, who, it seems, are suspected of being mixed up in the matter. One of the men suspected is PATRICK RAHL; but since suspicion pointed to him he has been missing. On the morning of the burning of W. W. MENDALL'S house, near the Methodist Church, he was seen just before the fire with a case of kerosene oil. The building was a new one, just completed, and had a builder's risk of $1,400 upon it. The matter is making great stir in Long Island City.

The body of an unknown man, probably about sixty years of age, was found suspended by the neck from an apple tree in Middle Village, L. I., yesterday. The man had a woolen comforter around his neck and was dressed in dark clothes. The day before he was seen in Hunter's Point, but no one seems to know who he was. The rope was a small one by which he was suspended, and had cut a gash in his neck.

The body of an unknown man has been found in a brook, near Rockaway, with bruises upon him which leave little doubt but that he was murdered. It is supposed he was waylaid by a gang which is evidently infesting that part of Long Island, and murdered for plunder.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

OWEN MCCARTHY, residing on Highland-avenue, Yonkers, was observed strolling about the railroad depot in that village, on Monday evening, in a state of intoxication, and yesterday morning was discovered in a culvert in a state of insensibility, with his skull badly fractured. The Police removed him to the Riverside Hospital, where he remained in a state of unconsciousness last evening, with slight hopes of his recovery.

NEW-JERSEY.

The slate of the Newark City Council is to be arranged next week. Among the candidates spoken of are Messrs. Baker and Gurney, for President; James Gillen and Henry M. Burnet, for City Clerk; for Street Commissioners, Wm. W. Morris and P. F. Rogers; Wm. H. Francis and John P. Jackson, for City Council; Samuel Morrow, Jr., D. A. Ryerson, H. Baldwin, for City Attorney; Chief Engineer of Fire Department, E. R. Cashuff; for Tax Receiver, A. J. Clark and B. B. Douglass; for Police Justice, John Mills.

United States Senator CATTELL has addressed a letter to State Senator BETTLE, of Camden, in which he says that he yielded to the use of his name, in connection with the United States Senatorship, at the solicitation of his friends, and because he believed his health was restored. He is now convinced, however, that the relapse which occurred subsequent to his arrival at Washington will prevent his discharging his duties, and he now declines to be a candidate.

A very interesting meeting of the Biblical and Literary Institute of the Newark Conference was held, yesterday, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Newark. Rev. J. K. BURR delivered an address on "The Bible and Modern Science," which was afterward made the subject of comment and criticism. S. L. BALDWIN, a missionary from China, spoke of the manners and customs of that people, and Rev. Dr. TIFFANY delivered an address of a theological character.

Superintendent SCHOCH, of the Morris and Essex Railroad, yesterday issued an order for the trains on the Boonton Branch to commence running this morning.

No. 3 Engine Company, of Jersey City, were disbanded yesterday, on account of the disorderly conduct of the members.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Rear-Admiral Boggs has been detached from duty as Light-house Inspector of the Third District, and ordered to relieve Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson from the command of the European fleet. Commodore W. T. Macomb has been detached from special duty at Philadelphia, and ordered as Inspector of Light-houses in the Fourth District, relieving Commodore James H. Strong, who is ordered to duty as Inspector of Light-houses in the Third District. Passed Assistant Surgeon William V. Marmon has resigned.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 12—11½ A. M.—Consols for money, 91⅞; for the account, 92. American Securities opened quiet; Five-twenties of 1862, 88¼; 1865s, old issue, 88; 1867s, 90¼; Ten-forties, 87¼. Stocks quiet and steady. Erie Railway Shares, 20; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 111; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¼.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 10.—United States Bonds of 1862 are quoted at 87½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 12—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market is unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d. @8¾d.; estimated sales, 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat, 11s. 6d.; Red Western Winter, 10s. 9d.; Flour, 25s. 6d. for Western; Corn, 31s. 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 110s.; Beef, 124s. for New. PORK flat at 107s. 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—FLOUR steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Holders firm; market quiet; sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 20. CORN quiet; sales, 2,000 bushels Old Western at 65c.; one car-lot Yellow New at 64c.; New Toledo held at 62c. @64c. OATS firmly held at 50c. for No. 2 Western. RYE and BARLEY dull and nominal. PEAS and SEEDS inactive. PORK lower; $21 for Mess; $20 for Mess and short cut. LARD quiet at 12½c. @13c. HIGHWINES held at 90c.; no buyers. CATTLE—The market this morning opened easy but with a slight advance for better class of stock, which constitutes chief supply, a part being choice; the receipts for the week are 154 cars against 147 same day last week; 1,200 head Kentucky, averaging 1,073 lbs., at $10 12 ½ of Ohio, 1,600 lbs., $6 37½; 17 do., 1,288 lbs., $7 40; 18 do., 1,053 lbs., on private terms; 36 Indiana, 1,291 lbs., at $7 12½; 23 do., 1,405 lbs., at $7 70; 14 do., 1,747 lbs., at $9 12½; 35 Illinois, 1,246 lbs., at $7 25; 79 do., 1,273 lbs., at $7 22; 55 Michigan, 1,147 lbs., at $6 55; 51 do., 1,274 lbs., at $6 75, and 20 Canada, 1,112 lbs., at $6 50. SHEEP—Market not yet opened. HOGS—The supply is somewhat liberal and market dull, owing to the unfavorable weather; quoted at $4 50@$6 75 for common to good shipping.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 13.—COTTON a shade lower, with a moderate demand; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 800 bales; net receipts, 125 bales; coastwise, 320 bales; total, 445 bales; exports, coastwise, 220 bales; stock, 10,224 bales. FLOUR more active and steady; Howard-street and Ohio Superfine, $4 25@$4 75; do. Family, $5 75@$6 25; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 50; do. Family, $7 75@$10; Western Superfine, $4 75@$4 25; do. Extra, $5 75@$6 25; do. Family, $6 50@$7 25. WHEAT steady and some grades command better prices; choice White, $1 70@ $1 75; fair to prime, $1 40@$1 60; prime to choice Red, $1 60@$1 80; fair to good, $1 40@$1 55; common, $1 15 @$1 30; Ohio and Indiana, $1 28@$1 40. CORN closed weak; White at 73c.; Yellow, 71c. @72c. OATS active at 51c. @52c. PROVISIONS nominal and unchanged. WHISKY selling at 93c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull and a shade firmer. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 2, $1 05¾ @$1 06¾; during the afternoon steady, CORN more active at 43¼c. for new; during the afternoon unchanged. OATS steady and quiet at 33c. for No. 2. RYE quiet and lower at 67c. @67¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 73c. @73¾c. HIGHWINES firm at 85½c. @86c., iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet and easier. Mess PORK $18 25. LARD 11½c. Dressed HOGS steady and quiet at $7. Live HOGS active at $5 65@$6 20. CATTLE fairly active at $3 50@ $7. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR—Low and medium grades firmer and scarce; Superfine Winter, $4 15@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$4 90. WHEAT unsettled; and declined 2c. @3c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22@$1 25; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 30@$1 33. CORN dull; in bulk, 43c. @45c. for Mixed; 46c. @48½c. for Yellow. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY heavy; No. 2 Fall, 85c. RYE steady, at 72c. @75c. HIGHWINES firmer, at 85c. TOBACCO, HEMP and RAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS easier. PORK, $19. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 7c. @7½c.; Clear Rib, 10c. @10½c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. BACON—Clear Sides, 12c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 20c. LARD—Choice, 12c. HOGS dull at $6@$6 25. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—32,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull and unsettled; Middling, 13¾c. @14c. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; Red, $1 15@$1 17 asked. CORN firm, with a fair demand, at 51c. @53c. RYE dull and unchanged. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY quiet and weak at $1 02@$1 05. Mess PORK—Only a limited jobbing demand at $18 75. LARD dull, and nominally 11½c. @11¾c. Bulk MEATS quiet and weak at 7c. for Shoulders; 10c. @10¼c. for Sides. BACON—Only a limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 13½c. Live HOGS dull and drooping at $4 25@$5 25. Dressed HOGS—$7 30 offered, $7 70 asked. WHISKY in good demand at full prices at 93c. EXCHANGE par.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 13.—FLOUR unchanged, with a light demand; sales, 900 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 for Amber Winter, $7 50 for White, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet but unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. CORN unchanged at 81c. @82c. OATS held at 58c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN-MEAL—$1 80 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $25; Middling, $30@$33, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 22½c. @90c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 65c., to New-York 55c., and to Albany 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80, and to Albany, $5, ₱ ton.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull and quotations barely maintained; Middling Uplands, 15¾c.; Middling Gulf, 15¼c. @16c. FLOUR unchanged; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $5@$5 25; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania Family, $6 75@$8 50; Indiana and Ohio Family, $6@$7; Fancy, $7 25@$8. WHEAT dull and unchanged. RYE steady at 93c. CORN quiet; New Yellow, 70c. @72c. OATS steady and unchanged. COFFEE—Rio, 15c. @17c.; Laguayra, 16½c., gold. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull; Mess PORK, $20; LARD, 13c. PETROLEUM very quiet and unchanged. WHISKY in improved demand; Western, iron, 92c.; wood, 90c. @91c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 13.—Only a moderate inquiry for WHEAT for milling; sales one car-lot Diehl, in bags, at $1 74, and one car of Wicks, in bulk, at $1 65. RYE entirely neglected. CORN sells rather more freely, but at lower prices; sales 1,200 bushels New Round Yellow, and 800 bushels New Western, on private terms; one car-lot No. 2 Western Mixed at 75c., and 3 cars No. 1 do. do. at 80c. BARLEY is still drooping and lower; sales 4 car-lots No. 2 two-rowed State at 77c. OATS in moderate supply and entirely neglected.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—TOBACCO—Sales, 54 hhds. at $4 75@$6 50 for common to good Logs; $6 75 @$23 50 for low Leaf to medium bright Wrappers. BAGGING firm at 27c. @28c. COTTON dull; Middling, 14c. FLOUR quiet at $5 25. GRAIN quiet. HOGS inactive at $6 30. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $19 25; Bulk Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c. LARD, tierce, 12c.; keg, 14c. WHISKY has an upward tendency.

TOLEDO, Dec. 13.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand. WHEAT firm with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 26; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 20. CORN quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 13.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 589 head; ordinary young stock are not very active; sales extra at $12@$13; first quality, $11 @$11 50; second, $9@$10 50; third, $6@$8. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 3,469 head. The offerings this week are a mixture of very good selections, that range from $5 to $6 50 ₱ head; sales in lots at $1 50@$4 each; Extra, $4 50@$6 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6. CORN easier; White, 70c.; Yellow, 75c. OATS, 52c. BRAN, $1 07½@$1 10. HAY—Prime, $27 50@$28. Mess PORK, $22 25@$22 50. MOLASSES—Prime, 56c. @57c. Other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, nominally 120; New-York Sight, ¼ premium. GOLD, 110¼.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 13.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07; No. 2 do., $1 05¾. OATS and BARLEY nominal. CORN unchanged. RYE declining; sales, No. 1 at 70c. Dressed HOGS dull at $6 75@$7. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull; Middling, 13¾c.; sales, 127 bales; net receipts, 563 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,089; stock, 919. Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 42½c. RESIN steady. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec 13.—COTTON active at full prices; Middling, 14¾c. @14¾c.; sales, 12,000 bales; net receipts, 5,576 bales; coastwise, 80 bales; total, 5,656 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,424 bales; to Bremen, 1,046 bales; stock, 149,717 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON easier, but not quotably lower; Good Ordinary, 12½c. @12¾c.; net receipts, 4,847 bales; net at Galveston today, 1,970 bales, to which add 2,877 bales not before sent out in consolidated statement; stock, 42,182 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 13.—COTTON steady at 13½c. @ 14c.; receipts, 3,149 bales; shipments, 3,605 bales. FLOUR dull. CORN active; sales at 65c. @66c. OATS quiet at 50c. LARD dull and unchanged.

MOBILE, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; sales, 7,000 bales; net receipts, 5,289 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,706 bales; coastwise, 514 bales; stock, 56,760 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 13.—COTTON in good demand, at lower rates; Middling, 14¼c. @14¾c.; sales, 1,650 bales; net receipts, 3,636 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,421 bales; stock, 73,875 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 13.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 14c.; sales, 150 bales; net receipts, 2,883 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,890 bales; stock, 7,810 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¼c. @15½c.; net receipts, 107 bales; coastwise, 43 bales; total, 150 bales; stock, 5,509 bales.

DETROIT, Dec. 13.—WHEAT dull; Extra, $1 31@ $1 32; No. 1, $1 24½. CORN firm and scarce; sales at 56c. HOGS dull and unsettled at $7 50@ $7 62½.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 13.—COTTON steady with a good demand; Middling, 14¼c. @14½c.; sales, 700 bales; net receipts, 3,033 bales; stock, 22,105 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red, $1 25. CORN steady at 55c. OATS nominal. PETROLEUM unchanged.

[Advertisement.]

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Call on KNOX immediately,
Buy for yourself a Winter tile,
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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Abyssinia	Dec. 14.	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Dec. 14.	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Dec. 15.	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	Dec. 17.	New-York	Glasgow
Westphalia	Dec. 17.	New-York	Bremen
City of Paris	Dec. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Dec. 17.	New-York	Liverpool
Wyoming	Dec. 17.	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA AND BERMUDA.

Columbia	Dec. 15.	New-York	Havana
San Francisco	Dec. 17.	New-York	Bermuda

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Minnesota*, at 8 A. M.; a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Aleppo*, at 9 A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier in Jersey City, until 10:40 A. M. For Havana, Nassau and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Stocks Corners.....7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
East, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. W. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 13—*In steam-ship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—John Chadwick, W. Jackson and wife, J. N. Harvey, A. J. Nicolas, T. Dauphin, C. N. Francklyn, Miss Laura D. Francklyn, Miss Edith Francklyn, James Grave, A. Q. Windell, James Physaintier, John Bessonett.

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 13—*In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.*—